

N. XII. 93.

Handwritten signature, possibly "T. Connolly", with a large flourish.

Phil.

441.2.

N. 12, 93

A
PRACTICAL GRAMMAR

OF THE

Irish Language.

PRACICAL GRAMMAR

OF THE

SPANISH LANGUAGE

A
PRACTICAL GRAMMAR

OF THE

Irish Language.

BY

THE REV. PAUL O'BRIEN.



DUBLIN:

PRINTED BY H. FITZPATRICK, 4, CAPEL-STREET,

Printer and Bookseller to the R. C. Coll. Maynooth.

1809.

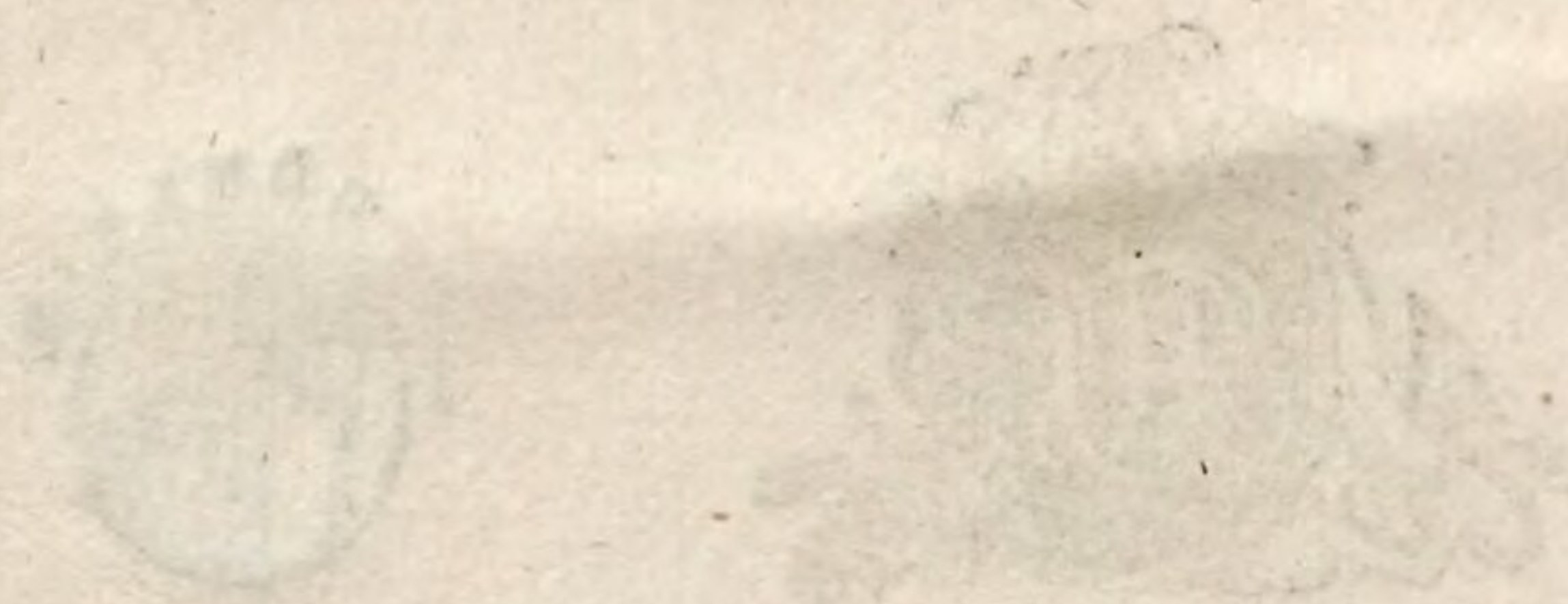
Entered at Stationers' Hall.

PRACITICAL GRAMMAR

OF THE

GERMAN LANGUAGE

THE NEW FIELD OF VIEW



DR. J. J. J.

LEIPZIG, 1881

VERLAG VON C. F. W. VEBER

Staatl. Bibliothek
Bamberg

DR. J. J. J.

TO THE
LOVERS OF IRISH LITERATURE.



THREE years have elapsed since the Manuscript Copy of the following work was delivered to me by the Rev. Doctor O'BRIEN, the Irish Professor in the College of Maynooth: All necessary arrangements were then made for its being immediately committed to press; nay, so certain was I of being enabled in a short time to gratify the under-graduates of Maynooth, for whose particular use it was originally designed, and the lovers of Irish literature in general, that I actually announced, in my Catalogue, its speedy publication. All these dispositions were, however, rendered ineffectual by the interference of another work of indispensable necessity, and of peculiar difficulty in the execution, in which I had previously engaged. Thus was I, until the present time, prevented from the publication of the *IRISH GRAMMAR*, a work in the publishing of which I considered my ambition somewhat flattered, by being employed, even as an humble instrument, for facilitating the acquirement of the long-neglected, yet venerable language of my forefathers; a language which has the singular advantage of surviving centuries of discouragement, and being now acknowledged by
philologers

philologists as the purest branch of the Celtic now in existence, and the matricular tongue of the Greek, Latin, and other European dialects.

With a reflecting public, whose good opinion it has ever been my most earnest wish to cultivate, these considerations will, I flatter myself, apologize for the delay thus unintentionally occasioned to the publication of the Irish Grammar, a delay which even militated against my interest, as, from the repeated demands made for the book since first advertised, I am fully convinced that the whole impression would have been long since sold off, and that, previously to the printing or publishing of two other works of the same description which have been edited in this city within these twelve months past.

Notwithstanding the diligence used for the prevention of typographical errors, by a Gentleman to whom the Author committed the care of its revision, a task for which he is eminently qualified, I have, however, to entreat indulgence for some mistakes which escaped our vigilance. The most material of these, especially such as affect the author's meaning, are particularly noticed in the table of Errata, subjoined to the work.

I remain, with great respect,

Your most obliged

And devoted servant,

H. FITZPATRICK.

Dublin,
August, 1809.

INTRODUCTION.

IT is not my intention in the following sheets to enter into any learned disquisitions, or remote historical researches, concerning the antiquity or the original structure of the Irish language, as that task has been already performed by a gentleman who, like Pythagoras of old, left his native land to visit the seat of ancient learning, and recover the wisdom of former days. Mine is an humble province; to exhibit our native language in its present form, and unfold its various grammatical analogies; to conduct the curious to that venerable edifice, once the mansion of genius and science, and still, after the lapse of centuries, and a long succession of tempestuous seasons, exhibiting proofs of its ancient grandeur; and to introduce them to those sons of harmony whose animating songs resounded through the halls of their chiefs, and roused them to battle, or soothed them with the praises of their past achievements. Such is the account handed down to us of those celebrated bards, and such were the

the powers of a language that enabled them to excite or compose, at will, the passions of men: and indeed even now those who understand it well, discover in it a softness and an energy that they would seek for in vain in more modern languages.

To rest it on the basis of Grammar, and thereby facilitate the acquisition of it to learners, I have undertaken the present work. How far I have succeeded, those who are skilled in the language will be the best judges. I have used my best endeavours to render the book as complete as possible; it contains a scale of the vowels, diphthongs, and triphthongs, collated with corresponding English sounds, and the various powers of the consonants are pointed out, to render their pronunciation more easy to the learner. It also contains a general table of all the terminations of Substantives, in their principal cases; Adjectives with their comparisons, in their most simple and complicated forms; the different kinds of Verbs, with their various inflections; Grammatical Terms, ancient and modern; Syntax, Abbreviations, an explication of the Alphabet, Druidical characters, &c.

To complete the course of instruction in the language three things would be requisite, in addition to the Grammar; a Book of Exercises, to reduce to practice the rules delivered in the Grammar, and to teach the application of them to the different cases that may occur. A Book of Dialogues, in familiar but correct language. And finally, an Irish Dictionary;
this

this last the most important of the three. A Prospectus of an Irish Dictionary has been already executed by General Vallancey, the gentleman alluded to above; and a Dictionary is advertised to be published immediately by the author of a Grammar of the Gaelic Language, lately published in Dublin.

Should my endeavours, at any future period, be thought useful towards the accomplishment of what remains, I shall decline no labour to that effect; and, on the other hand, should the present work be neglected, I may indeed feel some regret at seeing a favourite purpose defeated, but shall console myself with the consciousness of having meant well; nor shall any abject pride or affected refinement teach me to blush at my attachment to the language of my forefathers, whose memory and whose virtues I shall ever revere, in the only memorial that remains to us of them.

foðla az þrjófað clañ a cum
lēis labra sijnjor aþr fvan þvm.

Ceiydim tu, a mhuomhail na n'oruao,
 Al iáir-íliocht 'Eibhíll na ttrómíluao;
 Aln tán gur éríon me aoir mo blaó,
 Do dealaó uaimye buir ccaom-ghraó?

Freagar m'airdear, a CHONNACHT earo,
Na mbeoil-biñ éactac mağ buan-blaioh;
Gar gluar na rtarra enuas bar rean,
Fa CHRUALCHALN mheibhe na nuail-ğlean?

21. cean ulladh, na n'gleo-lay cēim,
 Chleact tionol eamhnaí fa' caithneim,
 Mar' élaon na ffaíra duair do lúadh,
 Tarb-breay cupaidh na ceapob-muadh?

21 21ligherl nuadh-glár, rnuadhpeach áil,
Fuair liag na éigre do chomhúil ;
Nár tneigear fearc gach airdé rí,
Óhóh Teamair áibreach na n'áiní-rí?

Mo chroidh, mo chliab, mo chum, mo chnám,
 Mo moir, mo taob, mo teáid, mo lám,
 Mo cor, mo céim, mo léim, mo neart,
 Mo leanám gaobal-ghuáic faoi-éan.

Me gur éireg,—i mo labra ghrí,
 Al m'uaire, a m'iammam m'aoibín;
 Súd sean guth eilge, mian-imil bairne,
 Al n'ócáir éaga 'fáir anair !!!

Fóir mo éian-ghulra, a fíor élan,
 Sme eirc-bliocht, áiríad, tocht, anbrán;
 I t'gan tlaet, gan neaet, gan féile,
 Naé t'gim t'reab aon Mhata na céile.

A
G R A M M A R

OF THE

Irish Language.



OF THE ALPHABET.

THE modern Irish Alphabet, or ábġitġ, (1) consists of eighteen letters, and is arranged in the same order as their corresponding letters in the Roman and English Alphabets. But this arrangement must have taken place since the introduction of Christianity, and with it the Latin language; for, in our most ancient grammars, and in the *Ogham*, or occult manner of writing, the Consonants follow each other in regular succession, and the Vowels and Diphthongs immediately after.

(2) Forchern, in his ῥῥάιςεπτ ἡά ηεῖςεγ, (probably the most ancient grammar of any language now extant) arranges his letters in an order quite different from the Alphabet at present used in the Irish language. In the *Book of Leacan*, there is another Alphabet, classed in the same manner as Forchern's, but differing from him in the names of the letters, and in having the letter p, (3) inserted, which is not to be found in Forchern's.

General Vallancey, in his grammar, has given us a copy of Forchern's bobel-loč, (4) (Alphabet) which differs both in the Orthography of the names, and Order of the letters, from the bobel-loč, which I have seen in an old copy of the ῥῥάιςεπτ.

THE ANCIENT ALPHABET.

The bobel-loč of Forchern, as given by Gen. Vallancey.		The bobel-ločh of Forchern, from an old copy of the unaccept.		berč-lŕŕ-mon. from the Book of Leacan.	
Name.	Letter.	Names.	Letters.	Names.	Letters.
boibel	b	bobel	b	berč	b
ločh	l	loč	l	lŕŕ	l
ŕorañ	ŕ	ŕorañ	ŕ	ŕearn	ŕ
ŕalia	ŕ	ŕaliač	ŕ	ŕail	ŕ
nabŕadon	n	nabŕadon	n	mon	n
ŕua	h	hŕuač	h	huač	h
daibioč	ð	dauič	ð	ðŕŕ	ð
zalmon	z	zalemon	z	tiñe	z
caoi	c	cañ	c	coll	c
cailep	q	qualep	q	queiŕč	q
moŕia	m	moŕeč	m	mŕŕ	m
ŕač	ŕ	ŕač	ŕ	ŕont	ŕ
ŕŕoimeŕ	ŕŕ	ŕŕoimeŕ	ŕŕ	ŕgedal	ŕŕ
ŕðŕŕ	ŕð	ŕŕŕu	ŕð	ŕečboc	ŕð
ŕŕben	ŕ	ŕuben	ŕ	ŕŕŕ	ŕ
acab	a	ačab	a	ailm	a
oŕe	o	oŕe	o	oñ	o
ŕua	u	uŕiač	u	uŕ	u
eŕu	e	ečŕocuiŕ	e	eaðað	e
iačim	i	iamelcuŕ	i	iðo	i
euiŕoŕuiŕ	eu	eŕu	ea	eaðað	ea
oiŕðionoiŕ	oi	oiŕðinoŕ	oe	oiŕ	oi
ŕimealcaŕ	ŕ	iudomuiŕ	ŕ	ŕlleaŕ	ŕ
iudomuiŕ	io	iačim	ia	ŕphm	io
aofŕaim	ao	aŕŕim	ae	amancoll	ae

By deducting from the berč-lŕŕ-mon, of the *Book of Leacan*, the five Diphthongs, and the letters q, ŕŕ, and ŕð, which are reckoned superfluous, the following eighteen simple Elements remain, which form the modern Irish Alphabet.

OF

THE MODERN ALPHABET. (5.)

Form.		Corresponding		Names.	
Cap.	small.	English letters.		Irish.	Engl.
À	à	A	a	áilm	ailm
B	b	B	b	beith	beith
C	c	C	c	coll	coll
D	d	D	d	duir	duir
E	e	E	e	eadha	eadha
F	f	F	f	fearan	fearan
G	g	G	g	gort	gort
I	i	I	i	iogha	iogha
L	l	L	l	luis	luis
M	m	M	m	muin	muin
N	n	N	n	nuin	nuin
O	o	O	o	oir	oir
P	p	P	p	peith	peith
R	r	R	r	ruis	ruis
S	s	S	s	suil	suil
T	t	T	t	teine	teine
U	u	U	u	ur	ur
H	h	H	h	uath	uath

These

These letters are divided into two classes, Vowels and Consonants ; which are again subdivided into *broad* and *slender* vowels, and *mutable* and *immutable* consonants. The broad vowels are α, ο, υ ; the slender vowels are ε, ι. The mutable Consonants are nine in number, viz. β, γ, δ, ϕ, ζ, μ, π, ρ, τ ; the immutable consonants are three, viz. λ, η, ρ. The mutable consonants are so called, because, by placing a mark of aspiration over them, thus β̇, γ̇, &c. or writing the aspirate h after them, thus bh, ch, &c. they lose their primitive sound ; and some of them, in certain situations, are altogether suppressed or obliterated.

THE SOUNDS OF THE VOWELS.

Quantity.	Corresponding English sounds.	Irish examples.
1. α long and broad	as <i>a</i> in call	bán, white
2. α long and slender	nearly as <i>i</i> in fine	αδανς, a horn
3. α short and broad	as <i>a</i> in what	μαντ, a beef
4. α short and slender.	as <i>a</i> in can	βαντ, a garment
5. α obscure	as <i>a</i> in funeral	βαντα, language
1. ε long	as <i>e</i> in there	έν, a bird
2. ε short	as <i>e</i> in egg	ϕελ, strife
3. ε obscure,	as <i>e</i> in ble	ϕίλλτε, folded
1. ι long	as <i>ie</i> in field	ím, butter
2. ι short	as <i>i</i> in pin	ímγ, an island
1. ο long	as <i>o</i> in bone	όν, gold

1. ο long

Quantity,	Engl. sounds.	Irish examples.
2. o short	as u in buck	γτοc, a trumpet
1. u long	as u in true	ūn, green
2. u short	as u in put	uóc, the breast

Vowels are never written double, nor are they ever quiescent at the end of a word

OF THE MUTABLE CONSONANTS.

The mutable consonants, in their primitive or unaspirated state, are pronounced nearly like their corresponding English letters, thus :

Irish letters.	English letters and examples.	Irish examples.
b as	b in bay	bán, white
c	c in call	cat, battle
o thick	th in there	oam, an ox
o liquid	d in gordian	deinc, alms
f	f in fat	fail, a ring
g	g in gall	gadaiúe, a thief
m	m in mother	moóc, early
p	p in pawn	paíte, a child
r	s in son	roláir, comfort
r	sh in shine	reairc, love
t	th in thumb	toñ, a wave.

ASPIRATED MUTABLES.

b.

When b, at the beginning of words is followed by a small vowel, or when it terminates a word,
it

it generally sounds as the English *v*; thus, *beirim*, *I give*; *yeapb*, bitter; but when in the beginning of words it is followed by a broad vowel, or when it falls in the middle of words, it is sometimes sounded as *v*, and sometimes as *w*; thus, *buailir* *I struck*; *gaba*, a smith, *gabair*, a goat; are pronounced by different people as if written *Vuailir* or *Wuailir*; *gava*; or *gawa*; *gavar* or *gawar*. (6).

ċ.

If *ċ*, in the beginning of words be followed by a broad vowel; or when it terminates a word preceded by a broad vowel; or when it falls in the middle of polysyllabic words; it has a guttural sound, like *gh*, in the word *Lough* as formerly pronounced in Ireland; thus *ċualair* *I heard*; *eac*, a horse; *neactaire*, a law-giver. But when followed in the beginning of a word by a slender vowel, or when terminating a word it is preceded by a slender vowel, then it loses its guttural sound, and is only distinguished by a strong aspiration; as *ċipead* *I shall see*; *eic* horses.

ð.

When followed by a broad vowel in the beginning of a word, has a deep guttural sound, for which there is no equivalent in the English language; *ð*, in *mo ðáid*, *my father*, may perhaps be represented by the strong guttural sound of *gh*. When in the beginning of a word it is followed by a slender vowel, or in the middle of a word by any vowel, it is then sounded as *y*; as in *ðearcay*, *I viewed*; *ðóarc*, a horn. When in the middle of a word it is followed by a consonant, or when
it

it terminates a word, it is either silent or sounded as a weak aspirate; thus, it is mute in *αἰβά*, *great*; and aspirate in *πλεῖς*, *a banquet*. (7).

ϕ.

This letter in any situation is only an aspirate. It is never used but in the beginning of simple words, and in the initials of the second parts of compounds, and then the following vowel is pronounced strong; as, *αἷμα*, the blood; pronounced *αἷμα*, *Com-φύλ*, *Consanguinity*.

ζ.

This letter has two sounds; the first is a deep guttural, and occurs when it is followed by a broad vowel in the beginning of a word; as *ζῶντας* *I wounded*. The second sound is like the English *y*, in *youth*; as, *ζέωντας*, *I have cut*; in the middle or end of words it quite loses its sound; as *πίεσθαι*, *a weaver*; *τις* *a house*. (8).

ν

Has two sounds. When it precedes a broad vowel in the beginning or middle of a word, it is pronounced as *v*, or *w*; as in the words *μόνα*, my praise; *γάμῳ*, a calf; pronounced *vola*, or *wola*; *γάμῳ*, or *gawin*. When it comes before a slender vowel, either in the beginning or middle of a word, or when it terminates a word, it is always sounded as *v*; thus, *μόνα*, my finger; *δεῖν*, certain; *λάμ*, a hand; are pronounced as *veur*, *deiwin*, *lawv*.

ρ. Before

p

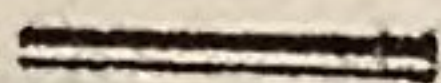
Before either broad or slender vowels sounds as *f*; as *mó páirde*, my child, pronounced *faisde*; *pheacr̃gear̃*, I have sinned, pronounced *feacuigh-eas*.

t̃

In any situation is only sounded as *h*; thus *mó t̃r̃l*, my eye, is pronounced *hoo-il*.

t̃

In like manner is pronounced as *h* alone; as *mó t̃oil*, my will.



OF THE IMMUTABLE CONSONANTS.

l, *n*, *r*, are called *immutables*, because they never suffer either aspiration or eclipsis.

l

Has two sounds; the simple and the liquid; the simple sound is the same as the English *l* in the word *leap*; as *lá* a day; the liquid sound is like the last *l* in the word *million*: as *leac* a *stone*.

n

Has likewise two sounds; first like *n* in the English word *never*, as *namad*, an *enemy*. Secondly like *n* in *news*; as *neart*, *strength*. At the end of words it is sometimes written double, and then is pronounced strong; as in *ceann*, a *head*; *lann*, a *sword*; *conn*, *reason*, &c.

r, singly

r.

Singly has two sounds, the first of which is like the English *r*, in road, brand, far, &c. as *rañ*, a verse, *rañ*, a man, &c. The second sound is like *r* in clarion, as *a raem*, her course. It is sometimes written double, as *barraç*, tow; *earra*, a champion; and is then strongly pronounced, with a longer dwelling on the sound of *r* than if it were written singly.

These immutables at the beginning of words which have a reference either to objects of the feminine gender, or to persons or things, of the plural number, are pronounced double. Thus *a lam*, her hand; *a leabair*, their books; *a naire*, her shame; *a neart*, their strength; *a raem*, her course; *a raðairc*, their view; are pronounced as if written *a llam*, *a lleabair*, *a nnaire*, *a neart*, *a rraem*, *a rraðairc*.

no is sometimes written for *n̄*, as *ceano* for *ceañ*.

When *o* comes before *n* in the same word, it loses its own sound, and adopts that of another *n*; thus *an rañ ceano*, the same man, is pronounced as if written *an rañ ceanna*.

When *l* and *n* are joined together in the same word, the *n* loses its own sound and takes that of *l*; thus *eireige na colna*, the resurrection of the flesh, is pronounced as if written *eireige na colla*.

Some authors assert that *h* is merely a mark of aspiration, whose place may be supplied by a dot (·); thus *ḃ*, *ċ*, *ȯ*, &c. may be written for *bh*, *ch*, *oh*, &c. and therefore they refuse it a place amongst the letters of the Irish Alphabet. But in the Ogham and all our most ancient Alphabets, it was ranked as a letter; and in all our old Manuscripts it is written, and used as a Consonant. Some of our late writers have omitted it in their

C

works;

works; but this omission is by no means defensible; for, in the Genitive Cases of all Nouns of the Feminine gender whose initial is a vowel, the letter *h*, is as forcibly expressed as in the English words *have*, *hall*, &c. Example; *a headan*, *her face*; *a hairgíod*, *her silver* &c.

The character *ng* or *ngedat*, has a sound peculiar to itself, which can only be learned by the ear. The sound of *ng*, in the English words *long*, *king*, &c. has some faint resemblance to it, but the Irish *ng* is sounded more nasal. When it occurs in the middle of words as in *teanga*, *a tongue*; *cangean*, *a confedracy*; &c. it must not be pronounced as if written *tea-ng-a*, *can-gean*, but as *tea-nga*, *caí-ngaen*, &c.

OF DOUBLE LETTERS.

No letter, whether vowel or consonant, is ever written double except the following :

cc, used in the beginning of words, sounds as *g*; example, *a cceaṅ*, *their chief*, *a celann*, *their children*.

ll, in the middle or end of words, as *ballán*, *a shell*, *ḡall*, *blind*.

nn, in the middle and end of words, as *ceannṡa*, *mild*, *lann*, *a sword*.

pp, in the beginning of words; as *aṡ ppeaṅ*, *our pen*, written for *aṡ bpeaṅ*.

rr, in the middle and end of words; as *carraṅ*, *a reaping hook*, *barr*, *the top*.

tt, in the beginning of words; as *aṡ ttgeaṡna*, *our Lord*.

THE

THE SOUNDS OF THE DIPHTHONGS, AND TRIPHTHONGS.

Remarks.	Corresponding sounds in English.	Irish Examples.
æ always long	ay in say	læ, of a day; mæ, time, or Moon.
1. ai long	<u>w</u> in <u>Lawn</u>	tám, rumour; cáin, a Fine. (9.)
2. ai short	i in king	ángeal an Angel.
ao always long	ea bear	raon, cheap; daon, of value.
aoi long	ea fear near	caom, tender; maom, wealth.
1. ea long	a care	yméar a Blackberry.
2. ea short	a art	ceart right.
3. ea short	e leg	beag little.
4. ea ob- scure		fineao stretching out.
1. ei long	ei feign	déic, alms,
2. ei short	e egg	reic sell.
1. eo long	yeo yeo- man	ceól, a song.
2. eo long (stress on o)	o mole	eólur, Knowledge.
eo short	you young	deoc, a Drink.
eo always long	sounds as two syllables feo-il	feoil, Flesh, treoir, vi- gour.
1. u long	as two syl- lables	feuc, Behold, pro- nounced fe-uc.

Remarks.

Remarks.	Corresponding sounds in English.	Irish Examples.
2. eu long	ay Mayor	meuḡ, a Finger.
1a always long	ie pier	ḡrian, the Sun (9)
1a1 always long	yea year	1aḡceann. the Pole of the head.
1. io long	ee keen	ḡion, Wine.
2. io short	i kill	biolaḡ, Cresses.
1. u long	u fume	cíunaḡ, Silence.
2. u short	you young	ḡluč. wet, tuč thick.
1ḡ always long	as two syllables like ue in fuel	Cium, meek.
1. oi long stress on o	as ow in slow	cóḡ, Just.
2. oi short	ea in thread	oide a teacher.
1. oi short	ui in quill	toil, the Will.
2, oi long (stress on i)	i in mile	coillte, Woods.
3. oi long	ee in bee	cḡoide, a Heart.
ua always long	ou in pour	ḡuaḡ, Cold. (9)
1. ḡ long	sounds as two syllables, soo-il	ḡḡl, an Eye; oḡl Desire Hope.
2.3. ḡ long	uee in queen	bḡḡe yellow.
3.2. ḡ short	ui in quill	ḡḡl, Blood; cḡl, a Fly.
ua1 always long	sounds as two syllables, doo-ain	ḡuam, Poems, ḡḡuam, Gloom, grief &c.

The long vowels and diphthongs, are distinguished from the short, by a diagonal stroke from right

right to left, drawn over them (/), the short having none ; thus *ῥῆα*, grass ; *ῥῆα*, a man ; *μῖν*, fine ; *μῖν*, meal.

OF THE INFLUENCE OF CONSONANTS ON EACH OTHER, COMMONLY CALLED ECLIPSIS.

This happens when the leading or primary Consonant in any word becomes mute by having another consonant prefixed to it, thus.

		Examples.	To be read.
m	Eclipse.	b in <i>βρόν</i> , sorrow	<i>αἱ μβρόν</i> , our sorrow
ζ		c <i>εὐαίητ</i> , a visit	<i>αἱ ζεὐαίητ</i> , our visit
η		δ <i>δῆλ</i> , desire	<i>αἱ ηδῆλ</i> , our desire
b		ρ <i>ῥῆλ</i> , blood	<i>αἱ βῥῆλ</i> , our blood
η		ζ <i>ζῆαίη</i> , danger	<i>αἱ ηζῆαίη</i> , our danger
b		ρ <i>παίηδε</i> , a child	<i>αἱ βπαίηδε</i> , our child
τ		ρ <i>ῥῆατ</i> , a rod	<i>αἱ τῥῆατ</i> , the rod
δ		τ <i>τίη</i> , a country	<i>αἱ δτίη</i> , our country

When b eclipses ρ, followed by a broad vowel it becomes a mutable, and is sometimes sounded as *v*, and sometimes as *w* ; as *αἱ βῥῆλ*, our blood, pronounced *αἱ vῥῆλ*, or *αἱ wῥῆλ* ; but if followed by a slender vowel, it is always pronounced like *v* as *αἱ βῖη*, our men, pronounced *αἱ vῖη*.

When

When ζ is eclipsed by n , it is never entirely mute, but always retains a sharp or half sound, as $\alpha\eta\ \eta\zeta\acute{\alpha}\iota\gamma$, our danger,. Also when ζ goes before n , the latter retains a half sound ; as $\zeta\eta\alpha\tau$, usual, &c. (10)

There is no simple sound in the English language by which these can be exemplified.

γ When a possessive and having the pronoun prefixed is never eclipsed, but is mutable in the genitive singular only, as $m\acute{o}\ \gamma\lambda\alpha\tau$, my rod, $m\acute{o}\ \gamma\lambda\alpha\tau\epsilon$, of my rod. But it is always eclipsed by τ , in the dative and ablative cases, singular, and whenever the article is expressed according to the gender of the noun. See Syntax.

These Eclipses take place in the Dative and Ablative cases of Nouns Singular with prepositions and in the Genitive Plural. See Syntax.

In verbs, they are used in interrogatives, participles of the past tense, and in the conditional mood ; as will appear when treating of verbs.

Those primitive consorants can never be omitted in their proper places, no more than the English can reject g in gnat, gnaw ; or k in know, knot, knell, &c. tho' entirely silent ; as then their meaning (if any they would have) would become entirely different,

OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

There are nine parts of Speech in the Irish language,

- | | | |
|------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 Article, | 4 Verb, | 7 Conjunction, |
| 2 Noun, | 5 Participle, | 8 Preposition, |
| 3 Pronoun, | 6 Adverb, | 9 Interjection. |

OF

OF THE ARTICLE AND ITS INFLECTIONS.

There is but one *radical Article* (*an*), corresponding to the English definite Article *the*. It never varies in any Case of the singular Number, except in Nouns of the feminine gender, and then it becomes *na*, in the genitive Case only. In *all* the Cases of the Plural Number, it is *na*, except in the genitive of Nouns beginning with a vowel, or with the influenced letters *o* and *g*; and then it becomes *nan*, but the last *n* is generally coalesced with the initial letter of the Noun; as, *na mngin* of the Daughters, *na nDeoc*, of the Drinks, *na ngort*, of the Gardens &c. The Article is thus declined. (11)

Singular.	Plural.
Nominative <i>an</i> ; Masc. and Fem.	Nom. <i>na</i> ; Masc. and Fem.
Genitive <i>an</i> ; Masc. <i>na</i> Fem.	Gen. <i>na</i> or <i>nan</i> .
Dative <i>an</i> .	Dat. <i>na</i> .
Accusative <i>an</i> .	Acc. <i>na</i> .
Vocative	Voc.
Ablative <i>an</i> .	Abl. <i>na</i> .

OF NOUNS.

The ancient Irish never inflected their Nouns by *terminations*, but by Initials; as appears from an old Manuscript (*nēmēnuōfāct cāllam*, Kilian's Miscellaneous Collection) transcribed by Ruad̄naig
O' Rodaig

O Rodaig Anno 1416; forming the variations of their Cases by the genitive of the Article an. and its variations; thus, all Nouns, whose Genitives begin with vowels are of the *first Declension*.

Example I.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. alt a joint,	Nom. na hait the joints,
Gen. an alt of a joint,	Gen. na nait of the joints.

Example II.

Nom. ingin a Daughter,	Nom. na hingina the Daughters,
Gen. na hingine of a Daughter,	Gen. na ningin of the Daughters.

When a Noun begins with a vowel in the Genitive Singular, it takes *n* before it in the Genitive Plural, after the article, as above.

Second Declension.

All Nouns, whose primitive Consonants in the genitive Singular retain their natural sounds are of this Declension.

Example:

Nom. Cluay an Ear,	Nom. Cluaya Ears
Gen. na Cluaye of the Ear.	Gen. na ſcluay of the Ears.

Third

Third Declension.

All Nouns whose initial consonants require aspiration in the genitive singular are of the third declension.

Example.

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. <i>cpaṇ</i> , a tree.	Nom. <i>cpaṇ</i> , tree.
Gen. <i>an cpaṇ</i> , of the tree.	Gen. <i>na ḡcpaṇ</i> , of trees.

As a Noun, in its different cases, cannot be declined in a satisfactory manner without the aid of Pronouns and Prepositions, I have only noticed above the nominative and genitive cases, pertaining to the Article.

Genders.

There are two genders, the masculine and the feminine.

The distinction of genders is known by the genitive singular of the Article, and its variations: for *an* in the genitive is the determinate sign of the masculine gender, and *na* of the feminine, whilst *a* as a pronominal variation is common to both.

Example.

Mas. *ceaṇ an ṣṇ*, the head of the man.

Fem. *ceaṇ na ma*, the head of the woman.

Com. { *ceaṇ a buacail*, the boy's head
cea a cailm, the girl's head.

Tho' *a* is often used for *an*, yet there is this difference; that *an* always renders it subsequent Noun emphatic, and *a* its preceding Noun; as *ceaṇ a naṇcaig*, the horseman's head; *ceaṇ an naṇcaig*, the head of the horseman &c.

If a Substantive in the genitive case, begins with a vowel, it requires *h* to be written and

D

strongly

strongly pronounced before it, in the feminine gender ; but the vowel retains its natural sound in the masculine ; as, τὰὸς δεὰς ἡ ἐὰδία, the right side of *her* face ; τὰὸς δεὰς ἡ ἐὰδία, the right side of *his* face.

The masculines beginning with the immutables λ, ρ, μ. are distinguished from the feminines by sound only. When any of these three letters happen to be the initial of a Noun masculine, it must be pronounced as single ; but in Nouns of the feminine gender beginning with any of these letters they must be pronounced as if written double ; thus ἡ λὰμ, ἡ νὰμ, ἡ μὲμ, are written the same way in both genders, but they are pronounced differently ; ἡ λὰμ, her hand ; ἡ νὰμ, her shame ; ἡ μὲμ, her course ; must be pronounced ἀλλὰμ, ἀννὰμ, ἀμμὲμ ; but ὁ λὰμ, his hand ; ὁ νὰμ, his shame ; ὁ μὲμ, his course, must be pronounced with the simple sound of the initial letters of each word.

All proper names of men are of the masculine gender, as Δομνὰλ, Donald ; Δερμὸς, Dermot, &c. All names common to men alone are masculine, as ῥὰγὰρ, a priest ; λὰὸς a champion. &c. as are likewise all nouns signifying males, as ῥεὰρ, a man ; τὰρβ, a bull, &c.

Some Nouns which properly belong to the female sex take the masculine article before them, ὁ ἄ or ἡ ἐὰμ, of the maid, &c. To these may be added all derivative Nouns ending in ἄν, ἐάν, ἦν, ἐν, &c. they are of the masculine and feminine gender.

All proper names of countries, &c. are of the feminine gender, as εἶρε, Ireland ; ἄλβα, Scotland, &c.

All proper names of women are of the feminine gender, as μὰμ, Mary, &c.

All

All common names of women are of the feminine gender, as $\gamma\iota\upsilon\mu$, a kinswoman, &c

All Nouns whose diminutives end in $o\zeta$ or $eo\zeta$ are of the feminine gender, as $\delta\eta\lambda eo\zeta$, a little leaf, &c.

Of Numbers.

Some imagined that this language had three numbers, (as in Greek) from this consideration, that in declining a Noun of number they found its first form different from its second, and its second different from its third; hence (say they) there must be three numbers. Their examples are $co\gamma$, a foot; $ca\upsilon\lambda$, a mare; $cea\eta$, a head; thus $co\gamma$, a foot; $\delta\alpha$, $\acute{co}\gamma$, two feet; $\tau\mu\acute{\iota}$ $co\gamma\alpha$, three feet, &c. but $\delta\alpha$ $\acute{co}\gamma$, ought to be $\delta\alpha$ $\acute{co}\gamma$, i. e. a foot twice; for $\delta\alpha$ is expressive of second, twice, couple, or pair; as $\delta\acute{o}$, not $\delta\alpha$, in numbers, is two; thus $\acute{\alpha}o\eta$, one; $\delta\acute{o}$, two; $\tau\mu\acute{\iota}$, three, &c.—This is evident from their manner of calling one eye, $lei\tau\ \gamma\eta\acute{\iota}$; one hand, $lei\tau\ \lambda\acute{\alpha}\eta$, &c. which if literally translated, would be half an eye, half a hand, &c. The only difference between $co\gamma$, $\delta\alpha$ $\acute{co}\gamma$; $cea\eta$, $\delta\alpha$ $\acute{cea\eta}$, $ca\upsilon\lambda$, $\delta\alpha$ $\acute{ca\upsilon\lambda}$, (in regard to the Substantive) is, that if a mutable consonant is its initial, it loses its natural sound; because then the Noun is determinate, and is equally so if expressed by one; as $\acute{\alpha}o\eta$ $\acute{co}\gamma$, one foot; $\acute{\alpha}o\eta$ $\acute{cea\eta}$, one head; $\acute{\alpha}o\eta$ $\acute{ca\upsilon\lambda}$, one mare, &c.—This manner (even as an idiom) is no more censurable than “six foot high, four foot deep,” &c. which is tolerated in English.

THE FORM OF INFLECTED NOUNS.

First Declension.

The first Declension comprises all Nouns beginning with Vowels.

In this Declension, if the *Article* be expressed, all Nouns of the Masculine Gender will require τ prefixed to the Nominative and Accusative Cases Singular; but Nouns of the Feminine Gender, will require h prefixed to the Genitive Singular. In the Plural of either Genders, all the Cases require h prefixed, except the Genitive, which requires η.

Example :

ἑαδαῖς, Cloth, Masculine.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> αν τεαδαῖς; the Cloth,	να ηεαδαῖς; the Clothes,
<i>Gen.</i> αν εαδαῖς,	να ηεαδαῖς,
<i>Dat.</i> don or do αν εαδαῖς,	δο αν ηεαδαῖςαις,
<i>Acc.</i> αν τεαδαῖς,	να ηεαδαῖς,
<i>Voc.</i> (12.)	
<i>Abl.</i> uao αν εαδαῖς,	uao να ηεαδαῖςαις.

ἡγιῆ, a Daughter, Feminine.

<i>Nom.</i> αν ηγιῆ, the Daughter,	να ηηγιῆεαῖς—ις, the Daughters,
<i>Gen.</i> να ηηγιῆς,	να ηηγιῆς,
	Singular

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Dat.</i> don mġin	dona hġmġib,
<i>Acc.</i> an mġin	na hġmġeacá, ib,
<i>Voc.</i>	
<i>Abl.</i> uad an mġin	uad na hġmġib.

Second Declension.

In this Declension, when the Article is expressed, all *Mutable* initial Consonants, except *γ*, must be aspirated in the Nominative and Accusative Singular; the Genitive retains its natural power; and if the initial Consonant be of the influenced class, its peculiar eclipsing letter must be prefixed in the dative.

In the plural, the leading Consonant preserves its natural power in all the Cases, except the Genitive in which Case it must be eclipsed, if it be of the influenced Class.

Example:

Cl̄r̄aγ; an Ear, Feminine.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> an cl̄uáγ, the Ear,	na cl̄uáγa the Ears,
<i>Gen.</i> na cl̄uáγe,	na ġcluáγ,
<i>Dat.</i> don ġcluáγ,	dona cl̄uáγaib;— cl̄uáγa,
<i>Acc.</i> an cl̄uáγ,	na cl̄uáγa,
<i>Voc.</i>	
<i>Abl.</i> ley an ġcluáγ,	ley na cl̄uáγaib.

To this Declension belong all Feminine Nouns beginning with the letter *γ*, followed by a Vowel or the Immutables *l*, or *μ*. In any of these situations the letter *τ*, must be prefixed in

in all the Cases of the Singular, except the Genitive, in which Case the γ retains natural sound; as it does also in all the Cases of the plural.

$\gamma\tilde{r}l$, an Eye, *Feminine*.

Plural.	Singular.
<i>Nom.</i> an $\tau\gamma\tilde{r}l$, the Eye,	na $\gamma\tilde{r}le$, the Eyes,
<i>Gen.</i> na $\gamma\tilde{r}le$,	na $\gamma\tilde{r}l$,
<i>Dat.</i> don $\tau\gamma\tilde{u}il$,	dona $\gamma\tilde{r}lib-\gamma\tilde{r}le$,
<i>Acc.</i> an $\tau\gamma\tilde{r}l$,	na $\gamma\tilde{r}le$,
<i>Voc.</i>	
<i>Abl.</i> uad an $\tau\gamma\tilde{r}l$,	uad na $\gamma\tilde{r}lib-e$.

Third Declension.

In this Declension, when the Article is expressed all *Mutable* initial Consonants except γ , must be aspirated in the Genitive, but retain their natural power in the Nominative, and Accusative, Singular. In the Dative, and Ablative Singular the initial suffers Eclipses if it be of the influenced class.

In all the cases of the Plural except the Genitive it preserves its natural sound, but in the Genitive it must follow the Dative Singular.

Example :

$C\alpha\tilde{l}j\eta$, a maid, *takes the masculine article.*

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> an $c\alpha\tilde{l}in$, the maid	na $c\alpha\tilde{l}imio$
<i>Gen.</i> a or an $\acute{c}\alpha\tilde{l}in$	na $gc\alpha\tilde{l}in$
<i>Dat.</i> don $gc\alpha\tilde{l}in$	dona $c\alpha\tilde{l}imb$
<i>Acc.</i> an $c\alpha\tilde{l}in$	na na $c\alpha\tilde{l}imio$
<i>Voc.</i>	
<i>Abl.</i> uad an $gc\alpha\tilde{l}in$	uad na $c\alpha\tilde{l}imb$

$c\eta\alpha\tilde{r}$

Crān̄, a tree, Masculine.

Singular.

Plural.

Nom. an crān̄, the tree

na crān̄, the trees

Gen. na crān̄

na crān̄

Dat. don crān̄

dona crān̄a—crān̄aib

Acc. an crān̄

na crān̄

Voc.

Abl. uad̄ an crān̄

uad̄ona crān̄a—crān̄aib

All Nouns of the masculine gender, whose initial consonant is *γ*, belong to this declension. If the *γ* be followed by a vowel, or by the immutables *l* or *ρ*, it preserves its natural sound in the nominative and accusative cases singular; but in the genitive, dative and ablative singular, it requires *τ* prefixed.

In all the cases of the plural it retains its natural sound.

*Example :**γαζαντ, a priest, Masculine.*

Sing.

Plur.

Nom. an γαζαντ, the priest

na γαζαντ

Gen. an τγαζαντ

na γαζαντ

Dat. don τγαζαντ

dona γαζανταib

Acc. an γαζαντ

na γαζαντ

Voc.

Abl. uad̄ an τγαζαντ

uad̄ na γαζανταib.

Nouns beginning with *γ*, followed by the letters, *b, c, d, g, m, n, p, or τ*, never suffer any initial variation in any of the cases.

OF

OF THE DATIVE AND ABLATIVE CASES.

As the ablative must always correspond with the dative in each number, it will be sufficient to shew how the dative is formed.

In all regular Nouns the dative singular terminates like the nominative; but if the article be prefixed, its initial consonant, if of the mutable class, except γ , must be governed by its peculiar servile or eclipsing letter; as ceān , a head, $\delta\text{o}\eta$ zceān ; zpuāz , $\delta\text{o}\eta$ $\eta\text{zpuāz}$; peāp , $\delta\text{o}\eta$ bpeāp , &c. See Syntax.

The dative plural of all Nouns of one syllable is generally like the nominative; as $\eta\alpha$ $\text{p}\eta$, the men; $\delta\text{o}\eta\alpha$ $\text{p}\eta$, to the men; $\eta\alpha$ $\text{co}\eta\text{p}$, $\delta\text{o}\eta\alpha$ $\text{co}\eta\text{p}$, &c. But a Noun encreasing in the nominative plural, and having its last vowel broad in the nominative Singular will terminate its dative plural in αb ; as $\text{c}\eta\eta\text{b}\alpha$ paws; $\delta\text{o}\eta\alpha$ $\text{c}\eta\eta\text{b}\alpha\text{b}$, &c. and if the last vowel be slender in the singular the dative plural ends in ib ; as $\gamma\eta\text{le}$ Eyes; δo $\eta\alpha$ $\gamma\eta\text{lib}$ &c. (13.) The initials whether vowels or consonants never differ from their nominatives.

Having hitherto shewn the initial modification of nouns in general, their final variations also are to be found in the following Table.

TABLE

T A B L E

FOR FINDING THE

GENITIVE SINGULAR, THE NOMINATIVE AND GENITIVE PLURAL OF NOUNS OF EITHER GENDER.

Genitive Plural,

Nominative Plural,

Genitive Singular,

Examples.

Genitive Plural, in

Nominative Plural, in.

The Gen. Sing. ends in.

When the N. S. ends in.

na nab
na rcuab
na rliab
na rciab

aba
rcuaba
rleibte
ceibe-ab

an ab,-a
na rcuabe
an rleib-e
na ceibe

ab, lord, father, Masc.
Scuab, a broom, Fem.
Sliab, a mountain, m.
Ciab, a lock of hair. f.

ab ab ab ab

ab,-ba
a
te
ibe,-ab

ab,-a
e
ib-e
ibe

ab , ab

ac

E

Genitive Plural,

ηα mac
 ηα leac
 ηα μαρκαc
 ηα m̄beac
 ηα mbád
 ηα ρηᾱc̄ad̄

Nominative Plural,

meic
 leaca
 μαρκᾱiḡ
 beaca
 báid
 ρηᾱc̄aide

Genitive Singular,

αν̄ meic
 ηα leice
 αν̄ μαρκᾱiḡ
 ηα beice
 αν̄ báid
 ηα ρηᾱc̄aide

Examples.

Mac, a son, m.
 Leac, a flag, f.
 Μαρκαc, a horseman, m.
 beac, a bee, f.
 báid, a boat, m.
 Ρηᾱc̄ad̄, a needle, f.

Genitive Plural,¹

ac
 ac
 ac
 ac
 ad̄
 ad̄

Nominative Plural,

ic
 a
 iḡ
 a
 id̄
 ide

The Gen. Sing. ends,

ic
 ice
 iḡ
 ice
 id̄
 ide

When the N. S. ends,

ac
 ac
 ad̄

ao af ag al am an ap ar
io ioe ipe ig ige ig il ile im ime im,-a ime in me-a ip in ipe

io io,-a a ig a ig a il a im a im a in a ip in a

ao ao af ag ag ag al al am am am am an an ap ar ar

Cozaò, war, m.
blao, fame, rumour, f.
buaf, a toad, *.
Cnaò, a crack, m.
bneag, a lie, f.
baò, a battle, m.
Sleaò, a spear, f.
Abal, an apple, m.
Speal, a scythe, f.
Cupam, care, m.
Colam, a pigeon, f.
Cnam, a bone, m.
Lam, a hand, f.
Cnañ, a tree, m.
Spian. the sun, f.
Cnap, a knot, a lump, m.
Clap, a board, m.
Cliaò, a tribe, f.

an cozaò
na blaoe
na buaife
an enaig
na bneige
an baig
na sleige
an abail
na speile
an cupaim
na colme
an enaim,-a
na lame
an enaíñ
na Spéime,-a
an enaip
an cláir
na cléine

cozaò
blaoe-a
buaf
cnaig
bneiga
baig
sleaiga
abal
speala
cupaim
columa
cnaim, a
lama
cnaíñ
Spiana
cnaip
cláir
cliana

na cozaò
na mblao
na mbuaf
na cnaò
na mbneag
na mbaig
na sleaig
na nabal
na rpeal
na cupam
na colam
na cnam
na lam
na cnaíñ
na Spian
na cnap
na cláir
na cliair af

Genitive Plural,

na	mbáŕ
na	ŕclúáŕ
na	mbŕáŕ
na	ŕláŕ
na	ŕcáŕ
na	ŕclíáŕ ^{en}

Nominative Plural,

báŕ	clúáŕá
bŕáŕ	ŕláŕá
	cáŕá
	cleáŕá

Genitive Singular,

án	báŕ
na	clúáŕe
án	bŕáŕ
na	ŕláŕe
án	cáŕá
na	cleíŕe

Examples.

báŕ,	death, m.
Clúáŕ,	an ear, f.
bŕáŕ,	a cloak, m.
ŕláŕ,	a rod, f.
Cáŕ,	a battle, m.
Clíáŕ,	a hurdle, f.

Genitive Plural,

áŕ	áŕ	áŕ	áŕ	áŕ	áŕ
----	----	----	----	----	----

Nominative Plural,

ŕ	á	ŕ	á	á	á
---	---	---	---	---	---

The Gen. Sing. ends,

ŕ	ŕe	ŕ	ŕe	á	ŕe
---	----	---	----	---	----

When the N. S. ends,

áŕ	áŕ	áŕ	áŕ
----	----	----	----

en	m	m	en	en	en, a bird f.	an ēom	ēom	na nēn
en	α	α	en	α	αer, the sky, m.	an αer		
er	α	α	er	α	bēr, rent, m.	an bēra	bēra	na mbēr
et	ιρε	α	et	α	ler, light, f.	na leire	lēra	na ler
ib	e	α	ib	α	pēt, a rush, sinew &c. m.	an pēte	pēata	na bpēt
ib	e	α	ib	α	trib, mire, f.	na tribe	tribe	na ntrib
ic	e	α	ic	α	trib, a tribe, f.	na tribe	tribana	na otrēib
ic	e	α	ic	α	ic, a remedy, a cure, f.	na hie	ice	na nic
ic	e	α	ic	α	criē, and end, f.	na criē	criōca	na gcriē
io	ide	e	io	α	Móio, a vow, f.	na móide	móide	na móio
io	α	α	io	α	buaio, victory, f.	na buaia	buaioeā	na mbuaio
if	e	α	if	α	Dáir, a drink, f.	na dáipe	dápa	na ndáir
ig	e	e, -io	ig	α	Cappaig, a rock, f.	na cappaige	cappaige, -io	na gcappaig
ig	e, -α	e, -α	ig	α	Traig, the sea shore, f.	na traige, -α	traige, -α	na ttraig
il	e	α	il	α	Srīl, an eye, f.	na srīle	srīla	na srīl
im	e	eāb, -ānā	im, -ān	α	Cēm, a degree, f.	na cēme	cēmēō, -ānā	na gcem, -eān
im	e	αcā	im	α	Freim, a root, f.	na freime	freimeāca	na bfreim
in	e	io	in	α	Qrēn, the back, f.	na mrene	mrenio	na mren

Genitive Plural,

να ἑσόip
 να πατάp, -α
 να ημip
 να ηἑip
 να ἑpηp
 να βpαιp

Nominative Plural,

εόip
 ατάpαα
 ημipαα
 ἑip
 pηpα, -ιp
 pαpα

Genitive Singular,

να εόipe
 αν ατάp, -α
 να ημipη
 να ἑipη
 να pηpη
 αν pαpα }
 να pαpα }

Examples.

Εόip, a Tribe, f.
 Πατάp, a father, m.
 Ημip, a damsel, f.
 ἑip, a swan, f.
 Pηp, a harp, f.
 Pαip, a prince, m. and f.

Genitive Plural,

ip
 ap, -α
 ip
 ip
 ip
 ip

Nominative Plural,

ip
 αα
 αα
 ip
 pα, -ιp
 α

The Gen. Sing. ends,

e
 ap, -α
 e, α
 e
 e
 e
 ip, -α

When the N. S. ends,

ip
 ip
 ip
 ip
 ip

ob	ib	ob	ib	ob	Job, a beak or bill, m.	an	Job	na	Job
ob	ibe	ob	a	ob	Pib, a pipe, f.	na	Pibe	na	Pibob
ob	ib	ob	ib	ob	Crob, the wrist, m.	an	Croib	na	Crobob
oc	ibe	oc	a	oc	Craob, a branch, f.	na	Craoibe	na	Craobob
ec	ic	ec	ic	ec	Cnoc, a hill, m.	an	Cnoic	na	Ccnoc
ec	ice	ec	a	ec	blonoc, lard, f.	na	blonoca	na	mblonoc
ed	ig,-ic	ed	ig,-ic	ed	Croc, saffron, m.	an	Croig,-ic	na	Ccnoc
ed	ice	ed	a	ed	Cloc, a stone f.	na	cloca	na	Ccloc
od	ib	od	ib,-a	od	Fob, a sod. m.	an	Foib	na	bfoib
od	ibe	od	a	od	Saigib, a dart, f.	na	Saigibe	na	Saigibob
od	ib	od	ib	od	Crob, a dowry or portion, m.	an	Croib	na	Ccnob
oz	ib,-a	oz	ib	oz	Sioib, peace, f.	na	Sioe,-oda	na	nearbog
oz	ib	oz	ib,-a	oz	Earbog, a bishop, m.	an	Earboig	na	nearbog
oz	ib	oz	ib	oz	Cneog, a churn, f.	na	Cneois	na	Cneobob
ol	ig	ol	ig	ol	Laoig, a calf, m.	an	Laoig	na	Laoig
ol	ig,-a	ol	a	ol	Oig, a virgin, f.	na	hoig,-a	na	noig
	il		il		Smol, snuff of a candle, m.	an	Smoil	na	Smol
	ac,-a		ac,-a		Geimiol, a fetter, f.	na	Geimleac,-aca	na	Geimiol
	e								om

																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												</
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----

ορ	ιη	ιη	ορ	βρ	βλόν, a voice, m.
ορ	ιηε	ιηε	ορ	ορ	βαορ, a berry, f.
ορ	ιη,-α	ιη,-α	ορ	ορ	βρόρ, a rose, m.
ορ	ιηε	ιηε	ορ	ορ	βορ, a foot, f.
ορ	ιτ	ιτ	ορ	ορ	βλινβιουτ, silver, m.
ορ	ιτε	ιτε	ορ	ορ	βουτ, a wound, f.
ορ	ιτ,-α	ιτ,-α	ορ	ορ	βουτ, a spear, m.
ορ	α	α	ορ	ορ	βουτ, a house, f.
ορ	ιβε	ιβε	ορ	ορ	βρυβ, a paw, f.
ορ	ιβ,-α	ιβ,-α	ορ	ορ	βρυβ, juice, m.
ορ	ιβε	ιβε	ορ	ορ	βρυβ, ink, f.
ορ	ιτε	ιτε	ορ	ορ	βρυβ, a pig, f.
ορ	ιτε	ιτε	ορ	ορ	βρυβ, a mouse, f.
ορ	ιβ,-ε	ιβ,-ε	ορ	ορ	βρυβ, an enemy, m.

F

υδ

Genitive Plural,	na nōūb na ōtūūb na nḡpūḡ na mbpūḡ na ḡcūl na mbācūl
Nominative Plural,	ōūā tūūā ḡpūḡ, -ā bpūḡā cūl, ā bācūlā
Genitive Singular,	na ōḡḡbe na tḡḡḡbe, -ā an ḡpūḡ an bpūḡ an cūl na bācūḡle
Examples.	Ōūb, and ear, f. Tūūb, envy, f ḡpūḡ, a frown, m. bpūḡ, a town, m. Cūl, a waggon, m. bācūl, a stick, f.
Genitive Plural in,	uō uō uḡ uḡ ul ul
Nominative Plural in,	ā ā īḡ, -ā ā il, -ā ā
The Gen. Sing. ends in,	ībe ībe, -ā īḡ īḡ il il
When the N. S. ends in,	uō uō uḡ uḡ ul

um	im	im	um	Cum, the waist m.	an cum	Cum	na gum
um	ime,-a	a	um	Cnum, a maggot, f.	na cnume,-a	cnuma	na gnum
un	a	a	um	Clum, feather, m.	an cluma	cluma	na gclum
un	ime	ime,-a	un	Glun, a knee, f.	na glune	glune,-a	na nglun
un	in	in	un	babun, a bulwark, f.	an babryn	babryn	na mbabun
un	in	in	un	Cayur, a hammer, m.	an cayryn	cayryn	na gcaayur
un	ime	in,-a	un	Siur, a kinswoman, f.	na syrne	syuna	na ryur
uf	if	if	uf	2limpur, a doubt, m.	an ampryf	ampryf	na nampur
uf	ife	a	uf	Pur, a lip, f.	na prufe	pufa	na bpur
ut	yt	it	ut	Smut, a snout, m.	an smyt	smyt	na smut
ut	a	a	ut	Sput, a stream, m.	an tpyota	pyota	na sput
ut	ice,-a	a	ut	Cput, an appearance, f.	na cpyte,-a	cputa	na gcput
ed	ied	ied	ed	Ued, a breast, m.	an yed	yed	na nucd
ed	a	a	ed	Umlad, humility, f.	na humlad	umlad	na numlad
et	iet	iet	et	Allad, a curse, m.	an mallact	mallact	na mallact
et	a	a	et	Cpytneact, wheat, f.	na cpytneacta	cpytneacta	na gcpytneact

Genitive Plural,	na mbaðb	na ðtaðg	na rtaðg	na rnaðm
Nominative Plural,	baðb	taðg	rtaðg	rnaðma
Genitive Singular,	na baðbe	an taðge	na rtaðge	na rnaðme

Examples.

	baðb, a scold, f.	taðg, a poet, m.	staðg, the gullet, f.	снаðm, a knot, f.
Genitive Plural,	ðb	ðg	ðg	ðm
Nominative Plural,	ðb	ðg	a	ana
The Gen. Sing. ends,	e	ðg	e	e
When the N. S. ends,	ðb	ðg	ðm	

lb	e.-a	a	lb	Scolb, a splinter, m. & f.	na	scóilbe,-a	scóilb	na scóilb
lb	ilb	ilb	lb	Colb, a pillar, m.	an	colb	colb	na scóilb
	e,-a	a	lb	Sealb, a herd, f.	na	seilbe,-a	sealb	na sealb
lc	ilc	ilc	lc	scalc, a flood, m.	an	scalc	scalc	na scalc
	e	a,-aéa	lc	Crílc, a reed, f.	na	críce	críca,-aéa	na scóilc
lg	ilg	ilg	lg	bolg, a bag, m.	an	bolg	bolg	na mbolg
	e	a	lg	Sealg, a chace, f.	na	seilge	sealg	na sealg
lm	ilm,-a	ilm,-a	lm	Salm, a psalm, m.	an	sailm,-a	sailm,-a	na sailm
	e	e	lm	Qilm, the palm tree, f.	na	hailme	hailme	na sailm
lp	e	aéa	lp	Speilp, a girdle, f.	na	speilpe	speilpeaéa	na speilp
	ilp	a	lp	Colp a haunch, f.	an	colp	colpa	na scólp
lt	ilt	lt	lt	Qilt, a joint, m.	an	ailt	ailt	na malt
	ilte	a	lt	Réalt, a star, f.	na	néilte	néalt	na néalt
nb	inb	lb	nb	Leamb, a child, m.	an	lemb	lemb	na leamb
nc	inc	inc	nc	Sponc, a sponge, m.	an	spomc	spomc	na spomc

Genitive Plural,

an gcumán

na meán

na nainm,

na bfoib

na bpearb

na ótarb

rb

Nominative Plural,

cúinn

meán

ainm, -áca

foib

pearb

tarb

Genitive Singular,

an cúinn

na meinn

an ainne, a

na cainte

an foib

na peirbe

an tarb

Examples.

Cúinn, strength, m.

Meán, deceit, f.

Ainm, a name, m.

Cainte, a speech, f.

Foib, a landlord, m.

Pearb, a pimple, f.

Tarb, a bull, m.

Genitive Plural,

n

n

nm

rb

rb

rb

Nominative Plural,

n

a

na

rb

a

rb

The Gen. Sing. ends,

n

ne

e, a

e

rb

rbe

rb

When the N. S. ends,

n

nm

nt

rb

rb

nb	nde	a	nb	Dearb, a churn, f.	na dearb	dearb	na ndearb
nc	nc	nc	nc	Torc, a boar, m.	an torc	torc	na dtorc
	e	a	nc	baire, a ship, f.	na baire	baire	na mbaire
nd	nd	nd	nd	band, a poet, m.	an band	band	na mband
	e	a	nd	Cearb, a trade, f.	na ceirbe	cearb	na scearb
ns	ns	ns	ns	lorc, a track, m.	an lorc	lorc	na lorc
	ns	id	ns	maing, woe, f.	na maing	maing	na maing
nm	nm	nm	nm	arm, a weapon, m.	an arm	arm	na nam
	e	id	nm	Cram, a banquet, f.	na crame	crum	na scram
nn	nn	nn	nn	Corn, a tankered, m.	an corn	corn	na scorn
	nn	nn	nn	Sbairn, a quarrel, f.	na sbairne	sbairne, a	na sbairn
np	np	np, a	np	Corp, a body, m.	an corp	corp, a	na scorp
nt	nt	nt	nt	beart, dress, m.	an beart	beart	na mbeart
	e, a	id	nt	Cuairt, a visit, f.	na cuairte, a	cuairt	na scuairt
rc	rc	rc	rc	Riarc, a moor, m.	an riarc	riarc	na riarc
	rc	a	rc	bloic, an assembly, f.	na bloice	bloic	na mbloic

Genitive Plural, in

Nominative Plural in,

Genitive Singular in,

Examples.

Genitive Plural in,

Nominative Plural in,

The Gen. Sing. ends in,

When the N. S. ends in,

Deirò, a beast, f.	na	peirò	peirò, -eò	na	bpeirò
Toimedeĩ, an impediment m.	an	toimedeĩ, -a	toimedeĩ	na	òtoimedeĩ
Pléaĩ, a noise, f.	na	pléaĩ	pléaĩ	na	bpléaĩ
Céĩ, a question, f.	na	céĩ	céĩ	na	òcéĩ

IN the foregoing TABLE, there are no examples given of Nouns terminating in Vowels, because, all regular Nouns of that description, generally terminate the Cases of the Singular number alike.

But as there are several irregular Nouns ending in Vowels, which vary their terminations in some of the cases of the singular, the following examples are given.

Substantives ending in *α*.

λά, a Day, *Masc.*

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> αν λά,	να λαετε, λαοιτε.
<i>Gen.</i> αν λαοι, λαε	να λά.
<i>Dat.</i> δον λά, λο	δονα λαοιτις, λαετις
<i>Acc.</i> αν λά	να λαετε λαοιτε
<i>Voc.</i>	
<i>Abl.</i> ον λά	υαδ να λαοιτις, λαετις.

ῥεανρα, a person, *Fem.*

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> αν ῥεανρα	να ῥεανρανα.
<i>Gen.</i> να ῥεανρανα	να βρεανρα
<i>Dat.</i> δαν βρεανραν	δονα ῥεανραναις
<i>Acc.</i> αν ῥεανρα	να ῥεανρανα
<i>Voc.</i>	
<i>Abl.</i> ον βρεανραν	υαδ να βρεανραναις

F

Substantives

Substantives ending in *e*.*File, a Poet, Masc.*

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> an file,	na filio
<i>Gen.</i> an filio	na bfilio
<i>Dat.</i> do'n bfile	dona bfilioib
<i>Acc.</i> an file	na filio
<i>Voc.</i>	
<i>Abl.</i> uao an bfile	uao na bfilioib

Cryle, a Vein, Fem.

Sing.	Plur.
<i>Nom.</i> an cryle	na cryleana
<i>Gen.</i> na cryleana	na gcryle
<i>Dat.</i> do'n gcryle	do na crylib
<i>Acc.</i> an cryle	na cryleana
<i>Voc.</i>	
<i>Abl.</i> o'n gcryle	uao na crylib

Substantives ending in *t*.*Ri, a King, Masc.*

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> an ri	na rigte
<i>Gen.</i> an rig, -rio	na ri, rig
<i>Dat.</i> do'n ri, rig	dona rigib
<i>Acc.</i> an ri	na rigte
<i>Voc.</i>	
<i>Abl.</i> uao an ri, -rig	uao na rigib.

Μῑ, a Month, *Fem.* and *Mas.*

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> αν μῑ, -μῑ	να μῑοῖα
<i>Gen.</i> να μῑοῖα, αν μῑοῖ	να μῑ, -μῑοῖ
<i>Dat.</i> δο αν μῑῖ	δona μῑοῖαῖ
<i>Acc.</i> αν μῑ, -μῑ	να μῑοῖα
<i>Voc.</i>	
<i>Abl.</i> ο'η μῑῖ	υαδὸ να μῑοῖαῖ

Substantives ending in ο.

Κρο, a hovel, *Mac.*

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> αν κρό	να κρῑοῖ, -κρῑοῖτε
<i>Gen.</i> αν κρῑοῖ	να ζερὸ
<i>Dat.</i> don ζερὸ, κρῑῦ	δona κρῑοῖῖ, -κρῑοῖτεῖῖ
<i>Acc.</i> αν κρό	να κρῑοῖ, -κρῑοῖτε
<i>Voc.</i>	
<i>Abl.</i> ο'η ζερὸ	υαδὸ να κρῑοῖῖ, -κρῑοῖτεῖῖ

βό, a Cow, *Fem.*

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> αν βό	να βα, bai
<i>Gen.</i> να βό	να μβό
<i>Dat.</i> δο αν βόμῃ	δο να βῑαῖῖ
<i>Acc.</i> αν βό	να βα, -baoi
<i>Voc.</i>	
<i>Abl.</i> υαδὸ αν βόμῃ	υαδὸ να βῑαῖῖ

Substantives

Substantives ending in *u**brū*, a womb, *Fem.*

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> αν <i>brū</i>	να <i>brṛḥne</i> , - <i>broṃne</i> , <i>brónḥ</i>
<i>Gen.</i> να <i>brónḥ</i> , <i>broṓḥ</i> <i>broṃne</i>	να <i>mbroṓḥ</i>
<i>Dat.</i> δο'η <i>broṓḥ</i>	δο να <i>broṓḥaib</i>
<i>Acc.</i> αν <i>brū</i>	να <i>brṛḥne</i> , &c. as in <i>Nom.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	
<i>Abl.</i> οη <i>broṓḥ</i>	ῡαδ να <i>broṓḥaib</i>

Besides the above Examples, there are a great number of Substantives terminating irregularly in Vowels; for the convenience of the learner, a few of them are here given, with their genitives and datives, singular and plural.

Nom.

Nom. Singular.	Gen. Sing.	Dat. Sing.	Nom. Plural.	Gen. Plur.	Dat. Plur.
Ceátráma, a Quarter, <i>Fem.</i>	ceátráman, -na	ceátrámmh	ceátráma	ceátráma	ceátrámaib
Comárra, a Neighbour, <i>f.</i>	comárrán, -ne	comárramh	comárra	comárra	comárraib
Deárra, the Palm of the hand <i>f.</i> varies its Cases like comárra,					
Goba, a Smith, <i>m.</i>	Gobán	Gobán	Gobne	Goba	Gobnib
árra; a Loin, <i>f.</i>	} vary their cases like	} Gobá	} Gobá	} Gobá	} Gobnib
Guala, a shoulder, <i>f.</i>					
Teangá, a Tongue, <i>f.</i>	Teangán	teangán	teangá	teangá	teangáib
Fiabá, a Testimony, <i>f.</i>	fiabán	fiabán	fiabán, -e	fiabá	fiabánaib
Caopa, a Sheep. <i>f.</i>	caoipec, -ac	caoiuig	caoiuig	caoiuic	caoiuicáib
Naoibe, an Infant, <i>m.</i>	naoibín	naoibín	naoibeán	naoibeán	naoibeánaib
Dile, a Flood, <i>f.</i>	dilme, -ean	dilín	dileán	dile	dileánaib
Faoiríbe, a Confession, <i>f.</i>	faoiríbeán	faoiribín	faoiríbeána	faoiríbeán	faoiríbeánaib
					faoiríbe,

Nom. Singular.	Gen. Sing.	Dat. Sing.	Nom. Plural.	Gen. Plur.	Dat. Plur.
foigide, patience, f. } like loye, a recital, f. } faoiride loye, a flame, f. }					
Druid, a druid, m.	druid	druid	druides, -es	druid, -ide	druidib, -ib
Saoi, a learned man, }					
Daoi, an ignorant } like man, }					
bró, a hand mill, f.	brón	brón	bróinte	brón, -te	bróintib
Cnu, a Nut, f.	cnó	cnáoi	cná, -nai	cnó	cnóib, -cnú
Cu, a Hound,	con	com	con	con, -con	connaib

Substantives having ı long, in their last syllables, never change their terminations in any of the cases in the Singular number; except in the irregular Nouns ending in Vowels.

Substantives having ı short, as their last vowel, are of the Feminine Gender, except such as end in r, which are sometimes Masculine.

Substantives

Substantives ending in *im*, or *öm*, generally make their plurals in *añā*. See the words *Cem*, and *γναϊöm*, in the Table.

Some Nouns ending in *am*, vary their cases in a different manner, from the regular examples as given in the Table; thus *bpeiteam*, a Judge *masc.* genitive singular *bpeitim*, or *bpeiteaman*, dative singular, *bpeiteam* or *bpeiteamηη*; nominative Plural, *bpeitim*, or *bpeiteamηη*; genitive plural *mbpeiteam*, or *mbpeiteaman*; dative Plural *bpeiteamnab*. Of this kind are the following, viz. *ollam*, *daileam*, *oipeam*, *peiceam*, *peallyam*, *oηleam* &c.

Others again increase in the genitive singular by the addition of *a* or *τα*; as *Congnam*, aid, *masc.* genitive singular, *Congnam*, *Congnama*, or *Conganta*; dative singular, *congnam*; nominative plural, *Congnam*, *Congnama*, or *Conganta*; genitive plural, *gcongnam*; dative plural, *Congnam-aib*, *Congantaib*. The following are also of this description; *Τιονγgam*, *foγnam*, *Oγnam*, *Cagnam*, &c.

When the diphthong *ia*, happens to be in the last syllable of a Noun of the singular number, the *a* is suppressed in the genitive singular, and the diphthong is changed into *ei*, See TABLE.

When the diphthong *io*, happens in the last syllable of a Noun of the feminine gender, singular number, the *o*, is omitted in the genitive, and the *i*, only is written. See the words *γαϊγιοδ*, *γιοδ*, *γεϊμιολ*, &c. in the TABLE. But in Nouns Masculine the *io*, is changed for *ea*, and the genitive singular takes an increase.

Example.

*Example.**ῥῑoc, Frost, Masculine.*

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> an ῥῑoc, the frost,	na ῥeaca, the frosts,
<i>Gen.</i> an τῥeaca, of &c.	na ῥῑoc,-ῥeac,
<i>Dat.</i> do an τῥῑoc,	do na ῥeacab,
<i>Acc.</i> an ῥῑoc	na ῥeaca,
<i>Voc.</i>	
<i>Abl.</i> uab an τῥῑoc	uab na ῥeacab.

In this manner is declined blioct, bῥῑoet, ῥῑoeb, cῥῑof, bioῥ, cῥῑom, ῥioeb, loct, ῥῥῑob, mῑob, ῥῑob, and some others.

Nouns having ea in the last syllable, singular number, drop a, in the genitive, and substitute i, in its place, See TABLE passim. Cῥῥῑneact, wheat, genitive singular, Cῥῥῑneacta, is an exception to this rule.

In all the examples of Declensions here given, the article is prefixed; and as the article makes the Noun appear in the third person, it is obvious that no vocative case could be given with propriety.

The vocative is properly applied to the second person, it is expressed by placing a, before the Nominative case of the Noun, but if the Noun begins with a Consonant capable of aspiration, it must be mortified; as a bean! O Woman! a ῥῑgeadón! O Weaver! &c. except ῥ and τ followed by a consonant in which case they do not admit of aspiration.

Some writers terminate their Nominatives Plural, generally in a, e, or o, thus ῥeana, for ῥῥῑ, corpa, for corῥ, olca, for olc, bapda, for bapd,;

βαῖνδ, ceoltid, for ceolta, μῆτις, for μῆτε, bolga, for boilg, &c. &c. Some also substitute u, for o, in their genitive singular and nominative and genitive plural; as ῥλε for οἰλε :- ῥυγε, for οἷγε, κρηρ, for κομρ, &c. but an ancient Grammarian (ταῖς ὁ δόλαν) does not approve of such transmutation, unless in the following, which make their genitive in α, and by him termed nouns of multitude, from their having a plural termination in their genitive singular.

Examples.

Nom. Sing.	Gen. Sing.	Nom. Sing.	Gen. Sing.
ῥῥl blood	να πολα	ῥμυτ a stream	αν τῥποτα.
ῡl alamen- tation	να ῡολα	κατ a battle	αν κατα.
ml honey	να meala	δατ a colour	αν δατα
μηρ a sea	να μαρα	ῥεαντ a grave	αν ῥεαντα
ῡτ a voice	αν ῡοτα	ῥλατ a lord	αν ῥλατα
κμτ a tremor	αν κρεατα	βεγ rent	αν βεγα
κῖτ a shower	αν κεατα	εγ a brook	αν εγα
ceip, wax	να ceapaca	anam a soul	αν anama
colan a body i. e. human	να colla, i. e. colna	αταρ a father	αν αταρα
ῡμυτ curds	αν ῡποτα	ματαρ a mo- ther	να ματαρα
λυγ a leek	αν λογα	βραταρ a bro- ther	αν βρα- ταρα
ῥιον wine	αν ῥιονα	καταρ a city	να κατ- ρακα
εαγ death	αν εαγα	ῥεοι flesh	να ῥεολα
τοil the will	να τολα		

Many more examples of this kind might be given, but these are sufficient to shew the deviation

ation of such nouns, from the general order of substantives, exemplified in the foregoing Table.

The same author (ó dórlám) calls all proper names of Men, Women, Countries, Rivers, Lakes, Mountains, Grain, Seeds, Trees, Plants, Trades, &c. Solitary Nouns, because they have no Plural number.

Treating of Irregular Nouns, he enumerates four only, viz. bean, a Woman. Clān, Children. Tulaig, a ridge of small Hills; and Teamair, Tara. Thus,

bean, a Woman.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> bean	na mna
<i>Gen.</i> na mna	na mban
<i>Dat.</i> don mnaoi	do na mnaib
<i>Acc.</i> an bean	na mna
<i>Voc.</i> a bean	a mna
<i>Abl.</i> uas an mnaoi	uas na mnaib

Clān, Children.

Singular.	Plural
<i>Nom.</i> clān	clāna
<i>Gen.</i> na cloine	na gclānam
<i>Dat.</i> do an gclom	do na clānaib
<i>Acc.</i> an clān	na clāna
<i>Voc.</i> a clān	a clāna
<i>Abl.</i> uas an gclom	uas na clānaib
	tulaig

Tulaig, a Hill.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> túlaig	na tulca
<i>Gen.</i> na tulca	na dtulac
<i>Dat.</i> don dtulaig	don dtulcaib
<i>Acc.</i> an tulaig	na tulca
<i>Voc.</i> a tulaig	a tulca
<i>Abl.</i> uad an dtulaig.	uad na dtulcaib.

Teamair, Tara; Singular only.

Nominative, teamair.
Genitive, na teamrac.
Dative, do teamair.
Accusative, teamair.
Vocative, a teamair.
Ablative, uad teamair.

Tho' Clana, is the plural of Clan, (i. e. the plural of a plural) yet there is this difference, that Clan implies Children in a direct line from one common stock; and Clana, collateral lines; forming tribes, parties, &c. in English clans.

Ciochal, in his etymology of this language, beginning thus,

“ τιοβραδ ριρσεαρτ να βροκαλ μβιη,
 “ μηηπειδ δο γαιοιτιβ ειμιοη.”

“ The pure Fountain of sweet words,
 “ I will explain to the Sages of Ireland,”

Derives

Derives *tulaig*, from *tul* or *tol*, i. e. *iomarcaid*, many, and *aig* i. e. *cnoc*, a hill, *m̃r*, (not *am̃ear*) from *m*, to, and *pear*, man, i. e. marriageable.—*m̃gm* (not *m̃gean*) from *m*, to, and *gm*, to bring forth, i. e. ad parturiendum.—*Algal*, from *ag*, milk, and *al*, mare, steed, &c.

Substantives forming diminutives in *an*, have the *i*, of their primitive Genitives placed between *a* and *n*, and have their inferior diminutives in *m*.

Examples.

Primitives.	Diminutives.	
<i>Nom.</i> <i>cnoc</i> , a hill.	<i>cnocan</i> , a hillock.	<i>cnocín</i> , a very small hill.
<i>Gen.</i> <i>an cnoc</i> .	<i>an cnocnan</i>	<i>an cnocín</i>
<i>Nom.</i> <i>taib</i> , a bull.	<i>taiban</i> , a small bull.	<i>taibín</i>
<i>Gen.</i> <i>an taib</i>	<i>an taiban</i>	<i>an taibín</i>
<i>Nom.</i> <i>geag</i> , a branch.	<i>geagan</i> , a small branch.	<i>geigín</i>
<i>Gen.</i> <i>an geig</i>	<i>an geigín</i>	<i>an geigín</i>
<i>Nom.</i> <i>leabar</i> , a book.	<i>leabaran</i> , a small book.	<i>leabairín</i>
<i>Gen.</i> <i>an leabar</i>	<i>an leabaran</i>	<i>an leabairín</i>

These last diminutives refer to very small objects, and are formed of the Genitives of their Primitives. They are not much in use.

OF POSSESSIVES.

First Declension.

Singular.

mo ēadaċ, my cloth.
do ēadaċ, thy cloth.
a ēadaċ, his cloth.
a hēadaċ, her cloth.

Plural.

aṛ nēadaċ, our cloth.
buṛ nēadaċ, your cloth.
a nēadaċ, their cloth.

Second Declension.

mo ċluay, my ear.
do ċluay, thy ear.
a ċluay, his ear.
a cluay, her ear.

aṛ ḡcluaya, our ears.
buṛ ḡcluaya, your ears.
a ḡcluaya, their ears.

Third Declension.

mo ċailin, my maid.
do ċailin, thy maid.
a ċailin, his maid.
a cailin, her maid.

aṛ ḡcailin, our maids.
buṛ ḡcailin, your maids.
a ḡcailin, their maids.

Genitives.

mo ċailne, of my maid. aṛ ḡcailne of our maids.
do ċailne, of thy, &c. buṛ ḡcailne, of your, &c.
a ċailne, of thy, &c. a ḡcailne, of their, &c.
a cailne of her, &c.

mo ċluaye, of my ear.
do ċluaye, of, &c.

aṛ ḡcluaye, of our ears.
buṛ ḡcluaye, of, &c.
a ċluaye

a cluair̃e, of his ear. a gcluair̃e, of their
ears.

a cluair̃e, of her, &c.

mo eadair̃g, of my cloth. ar̃ neadair̃g, of our
cloth,

do eadair̃g, of thy, &c. bũr̃ neadair̃g, of your,
&c.

a eadair̃g; of his, &c. a neadair̃g, of their,
a headair̃g, of her, &c. &c.

Here we find the initial consonants (if they be of the mutable class) of all substantives, of whatever Gender or Declension, lose their natural sound, except in the third person Singular, feminine gender; and the Noun takes e as an increase in the genitive singular, if the nominative plural ends in iō.—See, Cailin, page 24.

Some writers, indiscriminately terminate their nominatives plural in iō or iḡ, from the affinity of their sounds; but the nominative plural never should end in iḡ, except when the genitive singular ends in the same.—See eadair̃c, Page 22.

In plural possessive datives, the preposition and pronoun are often contracted; thus dar̃ for do ar̃; as dar̃ gcailin, to our Maid, &c.

The only difference I can find between bar̃ and bũr̃ in possessives, and second persons plural of verbs, is, that if the possessive noun has abroad termination, the pronoun bar̃ is used; but

but *bup*, is used when the Noun has a slender termination.—In Verbs of the first conjugation *ban* is used, but *bup* is used in the second conjugation.

OF ADJECTIVES.

THE chief elegance of this Language arises from the copious connection, and graceful formation of its Adjectives; hence no part of Grammar is explained or learned with more difficulty than Adjectives in their various compositions and comparisons.

Their Declensions are in number as the substantives, and like them, known by initial changes in their Genitives Singular.

ADJECTIVES DECLINED WITH THEIR ARTICLE AND NOUN.

First Declension.

Deapz, Red.

Singular.

Plural.

Nom. an *tēadač deapz*,
the red Cloth.

Nom. na *hēadaiz deapz*,
the red Cloths.

Gen. an *ēadaiz deapz*, of
the, &c.

Gen. na *nēadač deapz*, of
the, &c.

Dat.

Sing.	Plur.
<i>Dat.</i> do'n ēadač deapz, to the, &c.	<i>Dat.</i> dona hēadaib deapz, of the, &c.
<i>Acc.</i> an tēadač deapz, the Red, &c.	<i>Acc.</i> na hēadaiz deapz, the, &c.
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Voc.</i>
<i>Abl.</i> uas an ēadač deapz, from the, &c.	<i>Abl.</i> uas na hēadaib deapz, from the, &c.

Second Declension.

Mór, Large.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> an cluay mór, the large Ear.	<i>Nom.</i> na cluaya móine, the large Ears.
<i>Gen.</i> na cluaye móine, of the, &c.	<i>Gen.</i> na zcluay mór, of the, &c.
<i>Dat.</i> don zcluáy mór, to the, &c.	<i>Dat.</i> dona cluayab móine, to the, &c.
<i>Acc.</i> an cluay mór to the, &c.	<i>Acc.</i> na cluaya móine, the, &c.
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Voc.</i>
<i>Abl.</i> uas an zcluay mór, from the, &c.	<i>Abl.</i> uas na cluayab móine, from the, &c.

Third Declension.

Óg, Young.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> an eailm óg, the young Girl.	<i>Nom.</i> na eailmó óige, the young Girls.
	<i>Gen.</i>

Singular.

Plural.

Gen. an cailín óg, of
the, &c.

Dat. don gcailín óg, to
the, &c.

Acc. an cailín óg, the, &c.

Voc.

Abl. uas an gcailín óg,
from the, &c.

Gen. na gcailín óg, of
the, &c.

Dat. do na Cailínib óige,
to the, &c.

Acc. na cailínib óige,
the, &c.

Voc.

Abl. uas na cailínib óige,
from, &c.

GENERAL RULE.

There is no variation in the termination of the Nominative Case, whether the Noun to which it is annexed be of the Masculine or Feminine Gender.

The Nominative and Accusative Cases have their terminations alike; as also the Dative and Ablative cases.

The Genitive of Masculine Adjectives, if the last vowel of the Nominative be broad, is formed by inserting *i* before the final Consonant, but Adjectives of the Feminine Gender are increased by the addition of *e* after their final Consonants; thus,

Nom. dearg, red. *Nom.* mór, great. *Nom.* óg young.

Gen. Masc. dearg, *Gen. Mas.* móir, *Gen. Mas.* óig,
of, &c. of, &c. of, &c.

Gen. Fem. dearge, *Gen. Fem.* móire, *Gen. Fem.* óige,
of, &c. of, &c. of, &c.

H

If

If the last vowel in the Nominative be slender, the Genitive Feminine is increased by *e*, but the Genitive Masculine is the same as the Nominative.

Example.

Nom. mīn, soft.

Gen. Masc. mīn.

Gen. Fem. mīne.

The Genitive Plural is like the Nominative Singular; and the Nominative Plural generally like the Genitive Singular. But some Writers make all the Cases of the Plural take a broad increase, except the Genitive, if the Adjective ends in a Consonant preceded by a broad Vowel; as *an tēadaic deaig*, Singular; *na headaig deaiga*, Plural.

Degrees of Comparison.

There are in common Irish but the three degrees of comparison found in all other Languages; but the Bards, in the glow of Poetic rapture, passed the ordinary bounds, and upon the common superlative, which their heated imaginations made the positive degree, raised a second comparative and superlative; and on the second also, raised a third comparative and superlative; from an irregular but noble effort to bring the Language to a level with their lofty conceptions; which uncommon mode of expressing their effusions, though it may seem romantic to others, the natives regarded as a source of peculiar beauty, and a high poetic embellishment to their Language.

The

The comparative signs at present used are *ἥϊος*, more; *μό*, very, or too; and *γάρ*, most; as, *λαῖδις*, strong, (positive)—*ἥϊος λαῖδις*, stronger or more strong, (comparative),—*μό λαῖδις* very, or too strong, (superior to the comparative, inferior to the superlative), *γάρ λαῖδις*, strongest or most strong; (superlative).—The particle *μό* is generally, though improperly, used for *γάρ*. (14.)

There is another manner of expressing the comparative, which is done by adding the preposition *δε* to the comparative, and rejecting *ἥϊος*; as *ἵς λαῖδιςδε τοῦ γιν*, you are the stronger for that. See Syntax under Adverbs.

ὧν, is also a particle of excess, and considered more forcibly expressive than *γάρ*; as *ἄνλαῖδις*, incomparably strong.

OF SIMPLE ADJECTIVES.

THESE are, first, Monosyllables expressive of Condition and Quality; or second, Polysyllables, indicative of Place, and Number;—they may be termed Substitutes, because they represent their Substantives.

Adjectives of Condition and Quality have their Genitives for comparatives, and their superlatives equal to their primitives, by placing *γάρ*, or, what is more common, *μό*, before them and placing a dot (.) over the initials (if Mutables)

Mutable,) when a comparison is made by *ionā* (than); as *is fearr ciáll ionā Caitheím*: Sense is better than Dignity.

Example.

Of Condition.	Substitutes.	Genitives.
<i>boct</i> , poor.	<i>an boct</i> , the poor.	<i>na boicte</i> , of the poor.
<i>lag</i> , weak.	<i>an lag</i> , the weak.	<i>na laige</i> , of the weak.
<i>cpion</i> , withered.	<i>an Cpion</i> , the withered.	<i>na cpine</i> , of the withered.
<i>fean</i> , old.	<i>an fean</i> , the old.	<i>na feine</i> , of the old.
<i>óg</i> , young.	<i>an tóg</i> , the young.	<i>na hóige</i> , of the young.

Comparatives,

Superlatives.

<i>níof boicte</i> , more poor, poorer.	<i>gar</i> or <i>no boct</i> , most, or very poor.
<i>níof laige</i> , more weak, weaker.	<i>gar</i> or <i>no lag</i> , most, or very weak.
<i>níof cpine</i> , more withered.	<i>gar</i> or <i>no cpion</i> , most, or very withered.
<i>níof feine</i> , more old, older.	<i>gar</i> or <i>no fean</i> , most, or very old.
<i>níof óige</i> , more young, younger.	<i>gar</i> or <i>no óg</i> , most, or very young.

Of Quality,

Substitutes,

Genitives.

<i>bán</i> , white.	<i>an bán</i> , the white.	<i>na báine</i> , of the white.
---------------------	----------------------------	---------------------------------

ðub, black. an ðub, the black. na ðrðe, of the black.
 ðearð, red. an ðearð, the red. na ðearðe, of the red.
 ðlay, green. an ðlay, the green. na ðlaye, of the green.

Comparatives.

Superlatives.

hior báme, more white, whiter.	gar or no bán, most, or very white.
hior ðrðe, more black, blackier.	gar or no ðub, most, or very black.
hior ðearðe, more red, redder.	gar or no ðearð, most, or very red.
hior ðlaye, more green, greener.	gar or no ðlay, most, or very green.

Irregulars.

Substitutes.

Genitives.

maith, good.	an maith, the good.	an maith of the good.
olc, bad.	an tolc, the bad.	an oilc, of the bad.
beağ little.	an beağ, the small.	an beağ, of the small.
mór great.	an mór, the great.	an mór, of the great.

Comparatives.

Superlatives.

hior fearr, better.	gar or no maith, best, too, or very good.
hior meara, worse.	gar or no olc, worst, too, or very bad.

hior

híoy luḡa, less.	ḡap or ho beaḡ, least, or very small.
híoy mó, greater.	ḡap or ho móp, largerst, too, or very large.

ADJECTIVES OF PLACE end in ac, having the Place as their Primitives, and form no comparison; thus, Spám, Spain, Spámeac, a Spaniard, ēadaac Spámeac, Spanish cloth.—Eim, Ireland, Eimonaac, an Irishman, fēile Eimonaac, Irish liberality.—Conaact, Conaught, Conaactac, a Conaughtman.—Súaircear Conaactac, Conaught Festivity &c.—When they are used as Substitutes they are inflected like Substantives ending in ac.

ADJECTIVES OF NUMBER, are ten only, for in all others, the Substantive is expressed, and placed between the prime number and the Decimal, thus aon one Person, díḡ or beipṭ two Persons; triup three Persons; ceatapan four Persons; cḡḡear five Persons; ḡeipear, six Persons; ḡeaactar or mopḡeipear, seven Persons; oactar, eight Persons; naonmar, nine Persons; deicnamar, ten Persons; aon-ḡear-deuḡ, eleven Men; cḡḡ-mna-deuḡ, fifteen Women.

ADJECTIVES OF OFFICE are compound Substantives, expressing both the English Adjective and Substantive. They are formed of their compound personals, thus;

Personals.	Substantives.
taṭloṭar, a Tailor.	taṭloṭaraact, tailoring Trade.
comḡeaōḡioḡiō, a Shoemaker,	comḡeaōḡioḡiōeaact, shoemaking Trade.
	ḡabōear

Personals.

Substantives.

gabðean, a Smith.

gabðeanðeet, Smiths
trade.buabuḡaiḡdeoir, a
Butcher.buabuḡaiḡdeoiræet,
Butchering trade.

Their component parts are as follow, thus
 tatloṭar, is compounded of tat, cement, join,
 and loṭar, cloth garment; corpeaðḡiorð, of
 cor, Skin, Hide; peað, sew, and ḡior, Skill;
 ḡaibðean, of ḡab, a Spear, Dart, or any pointed
 Weapon; and ðean, do, or make; buabuḡaiḡ-
 deoir, of buab, Cattle; buḡ, mince, slaughter;
 and aiḡde, Manner, Form.—And so of all other
 Nouns of Office.

OF COMPOUND ADJECTIVES.

These generally terminate in a, æ, m, ð, iḡ,
 maḡ, or muḡ, sometimes contracted ar, ur; in
 mail or, mḡl; contracted ḡl; which form their
 Comparatives and Substantives, thus:

In.	Positives.	Comparatives.	Superlatives.
a.	Calma, Valiant.	nioḡ calma, more Valiant.	ḡar, or no calma, most Valiant,
æ.	Milteæc, De- structive.	nioḡ miltaig, more, &c.	ḡar, or no milte- æc, most, &c.
m.	ḡim, Masculine.	nioḡ ḡime, more, &c.	ḡar, or no ḡim, most, &c.
ð.	Cialað, Sensi- ble.	nioḡ cialaðe, more, &c.	ḡar, or no cial- að, more, &c.
iḡ.	Eaḡnaig, Wit- ty, Wise.	nioḡ eaḡnaige, more, &c.	ḡar, or no eaḡ- naig, most, &c.

muḡ

In.	Positives.	Comparatives.	Superlatives.
mur.	lionmur, Plen- tiful.	hioy lionmhe, γαρ, or πο lionm- more, &c. ur, more, &c.	
mhl.	feamuil, Manful.	hioy feamhle, γαρ, or πο feam- more, &c. amhl, most, &c.	

Substantives.

Calmaçt, Valour.

Milteaçt, Destruction.

fmheact, Virility.

Cialaieact, Sense.

Eaghaieact, Wisdom, or eagna.

lionmheact, Abundance.

feamhleact, Manliness.

Compounds ending in an are Irregular, as leatan broad, hioy leatame, broader, or more broad; γαρ or πο leatan, most broad; leatpad breadth, &c.

All positives ending in α, increase not in the Plural; but all the other terminations take α in the Plural Number.

OF PARTICIPIAL ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives ending in αδ are Active; the Passive end in τα, τὰ, τε, &c. these are formed of the imperative Mood, second person singular, and become the Comparatives of their primitives or active Participles, as,

Primitives.

Primitives

lân full lionað, filling.
 molað, praising.
 bualad, beating.
 loygað, burning.
 gearpað, cutting.

Imperative.

lîon, fill.
 mol, praise.
 buail, beat.
 loyga, burn.
 gearra, cut.

Comparatives.

nîoy lionta, more full.

nîoy molta, more
praised.

nîoy būailte, more beaten.

nîoy loygahte, more burn-
ed.

nîoy gearrahta, more cut.

Superlatives.

gân or nô lionta, most
full.

gân or nô molta, most
praised.

gân or nô būailte, most
beaten.

gân or nô loygahte, most
burned.

gân or nô gearrahta, most
cut.

If the Positive, or Primitive, end in a, or ta, it never changes (unless in the sound of its initial mutable) in Number, Gender, Case, Declension or Comparison, not being formed of the Imperative Mood. When ta is in the primitive it terminates its Substantive in r, as,

Positive or Primitive.

Macanta, honest.

nîoy macanta, more honest

gân or nô macanta, most honest.

I

GENDER.

GENDER.

Peap macanta, an honest Man.
 Bean macanta, an honest Woman.

CASE and DECLENSION.

Un pīp macanta, of the honest Man.
 Na mna macanta, of the honest Woman.

NUMBERS.

Singular.

Plural.

Un peap macanta, the
 honest Man.

Na pīp macanta, the ho-
 nest Men.

Un bean macanta, the
 honest Women.

Na mna macanta, the ho-
 nest Women.

SUBSTANTIVES.

Macanta, Honesty.
 Somonta, Mildness.

The Participials in *ta*, form two Substantives;
 viz. in *p* personal, in *ct* general; as *mealta* de-
 ceived; *mealtap* a deceiver; *mealtapeact* de-
 ceit, &c. They form their diminutives in *an*,
 and

and their Substantives in *α* ; as *mealτάν*, a little deceiver ; *mealτανα*, low or mean deceit, &c. If the Primitive be a Substantive, it produces an Adjective and two Substantives ; as, *ρεαλλ*, treason, *ρεαλτα*, treacherous ; *ρεαλταη*, a traitor ; *ρεαλταηεα*, treachery, &c.

Some writers terminate their Personals differently, according to their own particular mode of pronunciation ; but all terminations of this kind must be erroneous, if they depart from the following

GENERAL RULE.

If the Primitive, (whether Substantive, Adjective, or Participle,) has a broad Vowel before its final Consonant, the subsequent Vowel in its derivation must be broad also ; thus, *ρεαλλ*, *μεαλλ*, in their primitives, will be *ρεαλτα*, *μεαλτα*, in their derivatives ; and as no Vowel can follow *α*, but *ι*, in Personal terminations, whether the final consonant be *μ*, *ν*, *ξ*, &c. it must end in *η*, hence *ρεαλταη*, &c.—But if the Primitive final is preceded by a slender vowel, the following vowel in the derivative must be slender likewise ; thus, *καμτ*, speech, will be *καμτε* ; and as *οι* alone can follow *ε*, in personal terminations, they must end in *οιη*, hence *καμτεοιη*, &c.

OF COMPLEX ADJECTIVES.

First, Of the Adjective compounded with the Substantive.

When an Adjective is thus formed, if it precede the substantive, it conveys a more forcible meaning than if it followed; as, *peap ceañ-τρεάν*, a head-strong Man; *peap τρεάν-ceanac*, a resolute Man, &c. in this last, the former Substantive becomes an Adjective, as in the English heart-broken, and broken-hearted, &c.

Secondly, Of Simple Adjectives compounded with Impersonal Possessives.

In forming these, the simple precedes the possessive; as, *pealt glan-γολρεαc*, a bright-shining Star. *Glón bñ-γυταc*, a sweet-sounding Voice, &c. Such Adjectives involve two Substantives, which then become Adjectives, and may be termed,

Thirdly, Adjectives compounded of Adjectives; thus, *orice glan-pealt-γολρεαc*, a bright-star-shining Night. *peap bñ-glón-γυταc*, a sweet-sounding-voiced Man. (15.) These are again compounded, and become

Fourthly, Adjectives compounded of compound Adjectives; as, *óigpeap gnuaγ-pm-γiód-pám-uál-γcámeóγac*, a soft-silken-wide-spreading-

ing-ringleting-fair-haired Youth, i. e. the Youth of soft-silken-wide-spreading, ringleting fair Hair. (16.) Adjectives of this description, have the Substantive in their first syllable; for if it be placed in the last syllable, the whole compound becomes an expressive Substantive; as,

Fifthly, a *ṭrēan-ārd-ṣluag-čat-čeanṣalān*, thou mighty Ruler of lofty embattled Chiefs. (17.)

Sixthly, Of Participial Adjectives, compounded of compound Substantives, compounded of compound Adjectives.—In these the Epic Bards delighted, magnifying the exploits of their Heroes beyond measure, and inspiring their hearers with a thirst for military Glory, emulation of feats, and contempt of Death.—Of which, the following Soliloquy of *Θηλυρογ*, over the grave of his brother *Αργίμορ*, gives a sufficient Example:

Seare seince mo črhoie pṛō liag ṭu *Αργιμόρ* !
 Ceó gleóðac mo roγṣ ṭu, a čeanṣrātair.
 Al bile díðion ar *Μιλίο* a čteagmáil !
 Mo núair nač bṛṣliṛ nioγ ṣia a ṣcomóail,
 Alṣ laóčraio léna tṛeačtmao iṛ člaṇ.
 Al ṣearṭa uaitne, mo meoðam-čreač, ṣ caoim liom.
 Ce deórac me čró lionta epion opṭ,
 číṣṭe me tṛeiṣṭe mo áonṣrātair.

Do béarao me dian-lúao-čróðacṭ buan-čnam-čar-
 ṣarṭa ṣṛṣṭléim, ṣioðarac ṣantač-ṣuarṣ maṣṭac
 ṣṣar-léadarṭa, díočorṣarṭa éagmarlamail no
 tṛeiṣṭeac ṣeup-naimṣimṛl, arṭ-aigeantač, neim-
 čim ṣeol-ṣṣarṭaṣac ṣpol-deantaṣṭa čeilṭ-ṣṛám-
 cloo-

élóó-áðcúmar̃ta ȝīor-báir-nēulam̃rl ȝeobac f̃rl-
 teac̃, leóman-b̃raȝ-ȝarȝ-neart-ēac̃tmar, mar neub-
 b̃r̃nē-ȝleib-ȝr̃nē-ȝarib-ȝuaȝac̃, a meoðan t̃rom-t̃io-
 nal-borib-f̃rlteac̃ na laoc̃ mear̃ f̃c.

TRANSLATION.

Argmhor! Love of the love of my heart,
beneath this stone thou liest! A mist of sorrow
to mine Eyes thou art, my Brother! Stern bul-
wark of our heroes in battle! woe is me, no
longer art thou sharer of the Spoils among
the Chiefs of Lena, defeating the Sons of anger.—
Thou too, alas! his grassy mansion, art dear
to me.—Tho' my aged-bursting-breast with
tearful eye bend over thee, hearken thou to
the mighty deeds of my only Brother—Who
with fleet-valiant-bone-crushing Arm.—Torrent-
like-rapid, dartingly-eager, mortal his strides;
dauntless, dealing Death around; invincible,
fierce, vigorous, active, hostile, courageous, in-
trepid, rending, hewing, slaughtering, deforming
forms and features; shaded with clouds of
certain death. Sanguine as the Hawk of prey;
furious as the resistless-strongframed-bloodthirsty
Lion; impetuous as the boisterous-boarse-foam-
ing-bold-bursting-broad-mountain Billows; would
rush through close-thronged crowds of enraged
Warriors, &c.

OF

OF PRONOUNS.

THE Pronouns are divided into six classes; Personal, Possessive, Demonstrative, Relative, Interrogative, and Indefinite.

The Personals are *me*, *I*; *tu*, you, or thou; *e*, or *ye*, he, it, or thing (abstract;) *i*, or *yi*, she.—*e*, or *i*, when expressed, denote their appropriate Genders.

They are thus declined.

Me, I.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> <i>me</i> , <i>I</i> .	<i>ym</i> , we.
<i>Gen.</i> <i>mo</i> , Mine, or of <i>me</i> .	<i>am</i> , our, or of <i>us</i> .
<i>Dat.</i> <i>dom</i> , for <i>do me</i> , to <i>me</i> .	<i>dyñ</i> , for <i>do m̄</i> , to <i>us</i> .
<i>Acc.</i> <i>me</i> , <i>me</i> .	<i>m̄</i> , or <i>ym̄</i> , <i>us</i> .
<i>Voc.</i>	
<i>Abl.</i> <i>uam</i> , for <i>uas me</i> , from.	<i>uam̄</i> for <i>uas m̄</i> , from <i>us</i> .

Tu, Thou.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> <i>tu</i> , thou.	<i>ib</i> , or <i>yi'b</i> , ye.
<i>Gen.</i> <i>do</i> , thine or of thee.	<i>ban</i> , or <i>bun</i> , your, or of ye.
	<i>Dat.</i>

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Dat.</i> δῆτ, for δο τῦ, to thee.	δῖβ for δο ἰβ, to ye.
<i>Acc.</i> τῦ, thou.	ἰβ, or γῖβ, ye.
<i>Voc.</i> τῦα, O! thou.	ἰβ, γῆ, O ye!
<i>Abl.</i> υἰδ, for υἰδ τῦ, from thee.	υἰβ, for υἰδ ἰβ, from ye.

Se, He.

Singular.	Plural
<i>Nom.</i> γῆ, he.	γῖαδ, they.
<i>Gen.</i> α, his, its, of him.	α, their, or of them.
<i>Dat.</i> δο, to him.	δοῖβ, to them.
<i>Acc.</i> ε, him, it or thing.	ἰαδ, them.
<i>Voc.</i>	
<i>Abl.</i> υἰδ, from him.	υἰδτα from them.

Sj, She.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> γῖ, she.	γῖαδ, they.
<i>Gen.</i> α, hers, of her.	α, their, or of them.
<i>Dat.</i> δῖ, for δο ἰ, to her	δοῖβ, to them.
<i>Acc.</i> ἰ, her.	ἰαδ, them.
<i>Voc.</i>	
<i>Abl.</i> υἰδ, for υἰδ ἰ, from her.	υἰδτα from them.

The

The Possessives are, *mo*, mine; *do*, thine, or your; *a*, his, hers, its, or their.—These are only the Genitives of their personal primitives, *me*, *tu*, *ye*, *yi*.

The Demonstratives are four; *yo*, this, these, or here; *ym*, that, those or there; *yud*, those, or there; *ud*, that, or those, there or yon.—These Demonstratives are indeclinable, and are the same in both numbers:

Example.

An fear yo, this man; *na fir yo*, these men; *ta ye an yo*, he is here; *ta riad an yo*, they are here; *an fear ym*, that man; *na fir ym*, those men; *ta ye an ym*, he is there; *na fir yud*, those men; *yud an fear*, there is the man; *yud na fir*, there are the men; *an fear ud*, that man; *na lámá ud*, those hands; *an teach ud*, that house.

The relatives are *a*, who, which, that; and *noe*, *noca*, who, which.—Like the Demonstratives, they are indeclinable, and the same in both numbers.

Examples, of a.

Agus do éuaio iosa a rdeac go tempoll Dé,
agus do teilg yéamae a paib ag neic agas ag
ceannaic anra teamcoll. Matt. 21, Chap. 12,
Verse.

K

And

And Jesus entered into the Temple of God,
and cast out all *who* were selling and buying
in the temple.

Չլծ՝ ան շան ծո ի՛ ծեյնած՝ ան լաօի ան, շոյաճաթ
ընդէ մօրան ան զ յաճաճի ծեաման. Matth.
8 Chap. 16 Verse.

When evening was come, they brought
unto him many *that* were possessed with
Devils.

Examples of ո՞ժ, ո՞ճա.

Ելլտիցի ան բօճալօ զ իճ իճան, աճա զ
լիճ Տամարիա, ո՞ժ իճրիցի ան իճժ, ո՞ժ
ընրպի ան իճճճան, ո՞ժ զ ծեյն իճ իճ
մալիլլի, Եճրիցի ալլ իճան.—Amos. 4 Chap.
1 Vers.

Hear this word ye kine of Bashan, that
are in the mountain of Samaria, *which* op-
press the poor, which crush the needy, which
say to their masters, Bring and let us drink.

Ալլ ծ՛ իճրիցի ան ծո, ալ իճ: ան իճ
լօ իճ մալլա, ո՞ժ աճրի իճ ծո ծո? John
9 Chap. 19 Verse.

And

And they asked them, saying, Is this your Son, *who*, ye say, was born blind?

Uguy mar an gcēadna is iad go an dmeam an an
cnead an riol a bpearañ cloac, noa eideay an
briatar, agus gabuy eua i do latar maille re
gáideacay,

And these are they likewise which are sown
on stony ground, *who* when they have heard the
Word, immediately receive it with joy. Mark,
4 c. 16 v.

The Reverend and learned Mr. Stewart, in his
“Elements of Galic Grammar,” and the anony-
mous Author of “A Grammar of the Gælic
Language,” lately published in Dublin, assert, that
nae is a Relative Pronoun; but, neither of these
gentlemen have thought proper to give us any
Examples, to support their assertion. I am of
opinion that nae is merely a negative particle;
but there are Examples of its use, in which a
Pronoun is understood to accompany it; as, agus
do it se arán na fiaonny, nae an ceadngteac dite
aed do na sagartab. And he did eat the shew-
bread, *which* is not lawful to eat but for the
priests. Mark, 2 c. 26 v.

Oir ní bfuil ní an bit polngteac nae bpoillgeo-
car. For there is nothing hid *which* shall not
be manifested. Mark, 4 c. 22 v.

In both of these Examples the relative Pro-
noun, *which*, is understood, but not expressed in
the Irish.

The

The Interrogatives are, com, when; caide, wherefore; caey, whence; cionad, what place; caida, how long; cnead, what; cionay, how; ciö, why; caiz, where. These are all compounds. Com, of cia and ym; caide, of cia and paide; caey, of cia and ay; cionad, of cia and ionad; caida, of cia and pada; cnead, of cia and niod; cionay, of cia and noy; caiz, of cia and aiz, &c. Instead of which, some write cia uayn, for cion; yme ym, for caide; cia ay, for caey; cia ionad, for cionad; cia pada, for caida; gad e, for cnead; gad mayn, for cionay; gad ay, for ciö; cia aiz, for caiz, &c. These interrogative Adverbials, cad, gad, gud, ca, ce, ga, ge, &c. are indiscriminately used, according to the fancy of writers.

The Indefinite Pronouns are, an te, an ti, he that, he who; cac, gac, all, every; cñd, some, they, those; gñd be, whatever, wheresoever, whosoever; neac, one; yle, all.

Examples.

Oir a yē ro an tē ūd ayn an labairn lyaiay faiz, ag pad.

For this is he *who* was spoken of by the prophet Isaias, saying. Matth. 3 c. 3 v.

ly beannhgte an ti tiz a naimm an Tigearna.

Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord. Matth. 23 c. 39 v.

agay

Agar Annas an t-ard-ḡazart, agar Caiphas,
 agar Eom, agar Alexandar, agar gac ariab
 do cineul na n-ard-ḡazart.

And Annas the high-priest, and Caiphas, and
 John, and Alexander, and *all* who were of the
 kindred of the high-priest. Acts, 4 c. 6 v.

Tap cac, beyond *all*.

Ingriob cac ar a long. The *rest* will pursue
 him.

Agar a deirim rib go fimeac, go bfeild crio
 don mrihtiri atá a látar an ro.

And I say to you truly, there are *some* of the
 people who are here. Luke, 9 c. 27 v.

Agar an crio do bi omiioeac, ar nglacab a
 lampioe ni rugadar ola leo.

And *they* that were foolish, having taken their
 lamps, took no oil with them. Matth. 25 c.
 3 v.

Oir gio be neite do ni feirion, do ni for an mac
 iad mar an gceadna.

For what things soever he doeth, these also
 doeth the son likewise. John 5 c. 19 v.

Oir gio be ball an a mbia, an conablae is an rin
 crrheoctar na hioleir.

For

For *wheresoever* the carcase is, there will the Eagles be gathered. Matth. 24 c. 28 v.

Ագայ ճիօ ԲԵ ռաճ շԵՍԻՅՈՒ ԸՈՒՈՐ ԴԻԲ.

And *whosoever* will not receive you, Luke, 9 c. 5 v.

Ա ՇԱ Ա ՔԻՕՐ ԱԶԱՄ ՈՒԱ ՇՄ, ՌԵԱՇ ՌԱՕՄԻՇԱ ՕԵ.

I know who thou art, the holy *One* of God, Mark, 1 c. 24 v.

ՕՈ ԸՈՒԱԻՅ ԴԵ Ա ՄԱՇ ՈՒԱ ԲՔԻԱՅՈՒՆԴԻ ՆԼԵՂ

He went out before them *all*, Mark, 2 c, 12 v.

OF THE INCREASE OF PRONOUNS.

The Personal Pronouns, when they express any thing emphatically, require to have joined with them *յԵ*, or *յԱ*, in the first and second Persons singular ; *յԻ*, *յՄ*, or *յԱՆ*, in the third Person singular ; *Ե* in the first Person plural ; *յԵ* in the second Person plural ; and *յԱՆ*, in the third Person plural : *յԱՏ*, *մԻԵ*, myself ; *տԻԿԱ*, yourself ; *յԵՅՄ*, or *ԵՅԵԱՆ*, himself ; *ԻԿԻ*, herself ; *յՄԵ*, or *ԻՄԵ*, ourselves ; *յԻԲԵ*, yourselves ; and *յԻԱԾԻԱՆ*, themselves.

The possessive Pronouns, when particular, also require an increase, which is done by the addition
of

of $\gamma\alpha$, in the first, second, and third Persons singular; $\eta\epsilon$, in the first Person plural; $\gamma\alpha$, in the second Person plural; and $\gamma\alpha\eta$, in the third Person plural. But these syllables must not be joined immediately to the possessive Pronoun, but follow the Substantive to which the Pronoun is prefixed.

As, $\mu\omicron \lambda\acute{\alpha}\mu\gamma\alpha$, my hand; $\delta\omicron \lambda\acute{\alpha}\mu\gamma\alpha$, thy hand; $\alpha \lambda\acute{\alpha}\mu\gamma\alpha$, his or her hand; $\alpha\eta \lambda\alpha\mu\eta\epsilon$, our hands; $\beta\upsilon\eta \lambda\acute{\alpha}\mu\gamma\alpha$, your hands; $\alpha \lambda\acute{\alpha}\mu\gamma\alpha\eta$, their hands.

The personal and possessive Pronouns are often compounded with Prepositions, so as to appear but one word. When this happens, the Preposition is written in full, and the first letter of the Pronoun, in the singular Number, is connected with it by the vowel, if the last letter of the Preposition be a consonant; (18) but if the Preposition end in a vowel α , the initial letter of the Pronoun immediately joins with it, except in the third Person singular, Feminine Gender, and third Person plural of either Genders, which sometimes require τ to connect them. In the plural Number, the final letter of the Pronoun is connected with the Preposition by the vowels α , or ι , in the first and second Persons, and sometimes by τ , $\acute{\tau}$, or ρ , in the third Persons.

The learner should be well acquainted with these compounds; and it is therefore necessary to pay particular attention to the following examples :

Personals.

PERSONALS.

Compounds.

agam, with me.
 agad, with thee.
 aige, with him.
 aici, with her.
 agam̄, with us.
 agaib, with ye.
 aca, with them.

leam, } with me.
 liom, }
 leat, with thee.
 leiγ, with him.
 lei, } with her.
 leite, }
 lin̄, with us.
 lib, with ye.
 leo, or a with them.

fūm, under me.
 fūd, under thee.
 fuici, under her.
 fγōe, under him.
 fγn̄, under us.
 fγb, under ye.
 futā, } under them.
 futpa, }

Op̄m, on me.
 op̄t, on thee.
 ap̄, } on him.
 op̄, }

Compounded of

ag, with, and me, me.
 ag, with, and tu, thou.
 ag, with, and e, him.
 ag, with, and i, her.
 ag, with, and m̄, us.
 ag, with, and ib, ye.
 ag, with, and a, them.

le, with, and me, me.
 le, with, and tu, thou.
 le, with, and γe, him.
 le, with, and i, her.
 le, with, and m̄, us.
 le, with, and ib, ye.
 le, with, and o or a them.

fu, under, and me, me.
 fu, under, and tu, thee.
 fu, under, and i her.,
 fu, under, and e, him.
 fu, under, and m̄, us.
 fu, under, and ib, ye.
 fu, under, and a, them.

op, or ap, on, and me, me.
 op, on, and tu, thee.
 op, on, and e, him.

Compounds.

ηηι-ε, on her.
οηη̄, on us.
οηηβ, on ye.
οηηα, on them.

Compounded of

οη, on, and ι, her.
οη, on, and ῑ, us.
οη, on, and ιβ, ye.
οη, on, and α, them.

ηοῑαμ, before me.
ηοῑαδ, before thee.
ηοῑε, before him.
ηοῑε, before her.
ηοῑᾱ, before us.
ηοῑηβ, before ye.
ηοῑα, before them.

ηοῑμ, before, and με, me.
ηοῑμ, before, and τυ, thee.
ηοῑμ, before, and ε, him.
ηοῑμ, before, and ι, her.
ηοῑμ, before, and ῑ, us.
ηοῑμ, before, and ιβ, ye.
ηοῑμ, before, and α, them.

τ̄ηῑμ, thro' me.
τ̄ηῑτ, thro' thee.
τ̄ηῑδ, thro' him.
τ̄ηῑτι, thro' her.
τ̄ηῑ̄, thro' us.
τ̄ηῑβ, thro' ye.
τ̄ηῑοτα, thro' them.

τ̄ηῑ, thro', and με, me.
τ̄ηῑ, thro', and τυ, thee.
τ̄ηῑ, thro', and ε, him.
τ̄ηῑ, thro', and ι, her.
τ̄ηῑ, thro', and ῑ, us.
τ̄ηῑ, thro', and ιβ, ye.
τ̄ηῑ, thro', and α, them.

The following Personals are compounded in the same manner :

Singular.

ε̄υγαμ, unto me.
ε̄υγαδ, unto thee.
ε̄ηγε, unto him.
ε̄ηγι, unto her.

Plural.

ε̄υγᾱ, unto us.
ε̄υγαιβ, unto ye.
ε̄υγα, unto them.

μ̄ομ, with me.
μ̄οτ, with thee.
μ̄γ, with him.
μ̄α, with her.

μ̄̄, with us.
μ̄β, with ye.
μ̄α, with them.

L

αγ̄αμ,

Singular.	Plural.
ἀγὰμ, out of me.	ἀγαῖν, out of us.
ἀγὰδ, out of thee.	ἀγαῖς, out of ye.
ἀγ, out of him, it.	ἀγτα, out of them.
αἴγτε, out of her, it.	
ὀίον, off me.	οἶν, off us.
οἶοτ, off thee.	οἶς, off ye.
οἶε, off him.	οἶν, off them.
οἶ, off her.	
ἐαδράμ, between me.	ἐαδρήν, between us.
ἐαδρήδ, between thee.	ἐαδρής, between ye.
εἰδρῆ, between him.	εατορρά, between them.
εἰδρι, between her.	
ἰοῖαμ, in me.	ἰοῖαιν, in us.
ἰοῖαδ, in thee.	ἰοῖαῖς, in ye.
αῖν, in him, it.	ἰοῖτα, in them.
ἰῖντε, in her, it.	
ὑαῖμ, from me.	υαῖν, from us.
υαῖτ, from thee.	υαῖς, from ye.
υαῖδ, from him.	υαῖτα, from them.
υαῖτι, from her.	
ὕμαμ, upon me.	ὕμαῖν, upon us.
ὕμαδ, } upon thee.	ὕμαῖς, upon ye.
ὕματ, }	
ῥμε, upon him.	ὕμρῦ, } upon them.
ῥμπε, upon her.	ὕμρα, }
ῥοράμ, } over, or be-	ῥοράιν, over, or beyond
ῥορμ, } yond me.	us.
ῥοράδ, } over, or be-	ῥοραῖς, over, or beyond
ῥορτ, } yond thee.	ye.
	ῥαῖνις,

Singular.	Plural.
ἐπ' αὐτοῦ, over, or beyond him.	ἐπ' αὐτῶν, } over or beyond them.
ἐπ' αὐτῆς, over, or beyond her.	

These latter Examples are compounded of ἐν, *unto, for*; με, *with*; ἀφ', *out of*; ἀπ', *off, from*, (signifying privation;) εἰς, or ἐν, *between*; ἐν, *in*; ἀπ', *from*; περὶ, *about, upon*; and ἐπ', *over, beyond*; and their Personal Pronouns, *me*, ἐγώ, singular; ἡμεῖς, or ἡμεῖς, *us*, and αὐτοί, plural.

POSSESSIVES.

Compounds.	Compounded of
ἐμόν, to my.	ἐμόν, to, and ἐμός, my.
ἐμόν, to thy.	ἐμόν, to, and ἐμόν, thy.
ἐξ αὐτοῦ, to his, or her.	ἐμόν, to, and αὐτόν, his, or her.
ἐμῶν, to our.	ἐμόν, to, and ἐμῶν, our.
ἐξ αὐτῶν, to their.	ἐμόν, to, and αὐτοῦ, their.
ἐμὴν, with my.	ἐμὴν, with, and ἐμός, my.
ἐμὴν, with thy.	ἐμὴν, with, and ἐμόν, thy.
ἐμῇ, with our.	ἐμὴν, with, and ἐμῶν, our.

The following Possessives are compounded in the like manner.

Singular.	Plural.
ὑπὸ ἐμόν, under my.	ὑπὸ ἐμῶν, under our.
ὑπὸ ἐμόν, under thy.	

ὅμοι

Singular.	Plural.
óm, from my. ód, from thy.	ór, from our.
ēm, with my. ēd, with thy.	ēr, with our.
τēm, through my. τēd, through thy.	τερ, through our.

These are compounded of *po*, *under*; *ó* *from*; *pe*, *with*; and *te*, *through*; and the Possessive Pronouns *mo*, *my*; *do*, *thy*; and *ar*, *our*. The third Person singular, and second and third Persons plural, do not unite with their Prepositions, and therefore cannot properly be called Compounds. The third Persons singular and plural will require *n* prefixed to them; as, *po n'a*, *under his, her, or their*; *ó n'a*, *from his, her, or their*; *pe n'a*, *with his, her, or their*; *te n'a*, *through his, her, or their*. The second Person plural simply follows the Preposition; as, *do bur*, *to your*, *pe bur*, *with your*, *te bur*, *through your*, &c.

These Compounds take an increase like their respective Primitives. The Personal Compounds require the increase to be immediately joined to them; as, *egamra*, *with me*; but the Possessive Compounds must have the increase attached to the Noun immediately following them; as, *ēm lamra*, *with my hand*.

As a Pronoun should represent the Substantive for which it stands, either alone, or in conjunction with

with its governing Preposition, it is plain that such Particles as admit of no Inflection, are not properly of that class. Hence there are really but four Pronouns, as in page 72. But in compliance with the custom of other Irish Grammarians, I have divided the Pronouns into distinct classes, and have treated of each separately,

OF VERBS.

ALL regular Verbs claim the following
Accidence, viz. two Voices, Active and Passive.

Five Moods ; Imperative, Indicative, Potential,
Conditional, and Infinitive.

Three Tenses ; present, past, and future.

Two Numbers ; Singular and Plural.

Three Persons ; I, thou, he, she, or it, singular ;
we, ye, they, plural.

Three Participles ; present, past and future.

The Conjugations are two ; the first has a broad
vowel, and the second a slender vowel, in the
termination.

Verbs are of four kinds ; Active, Passive, Im-
personal, and Neuter. Of this last kind are the
regular, irregular, and defective Auxiliaries,
having no passive Voice. The impersonals have
always a passive termination.

All Verbs Active, when indicating habit or
custom, change the final *m* of their first Person
singular Number, present Tense, indicative Mood,
into *n* : but in the passive voice, (like the impera-
tive

tive Mood, and impersonal Verbs) they are formed by annexing μ to their participles.

When the future Tense of an interrogative or affirmative active Verb, is preceded by a personal Pronoun, the final δ is changed into γ , and if the initial be a mutable consonant, it suffers aspiration.

When a personal Pronoun precedes a Verb, the initial of the Verb, if a mutable, must be aspirated, because the relative α , i. e. *that* or *which*, if not expressed, is always understood, which deprives its subsequent mutable of its natural sound, in the present and future Tenses; as, $\alpha\eta\tau\upsilon\gamma\alpha\mu\epsilon\alpha\lambda\alpha\eta$, or, $\alpha\mu\epsilon\alpha\lambda\alpha\eta$, is it you deceives, or *that* deceives? $\mu\alpha\epsilon\tau\upsilon\gamma\alpha\mu\epsilon\alpha\lambda\tau\alpha\eta$, or $\alpha\mu\epsilon\alpha\lambda\tau\alpha\eta$, is it not thou *that* art deceived? The negative particle η , and the interrogative $\epsilon\iota\alpha$, have also the same influence on their subsequent mutables.

All Verbs, not having their first Person, present and past Tense, of the indicative Mood, formed of the second Person singular, imperative Mood, are irregular.

All regular Verbs of the first conjugation, terminate their first Person singular, present Tense, indicative in $\alpha\mu$; and in $\alpha\gamma$, in the first Person, past Tense.

All regular Verbs of the second conjugation, have their present indicative in $\imath\mu$, and past in $\imath\gamma$.

No Verb can grammatically end in μ , or $\imath$, in the plural; nor in $\omicron$, in the singular.

All

All Verbs should be absolute in their *Initials*, in Tenses and Persons; unless they begin with ϣ, or a vowel.

There is no consuetudinal Mood; it has probably been mistaken for what Ῥῦσθαις ὁ Ῥοδαις calls βῆσθαις ἡνάτβῆσθαις, the habitual Verb.

There is no optative or deprecative Mood; these emotions are expressed by proper particles.

There are no Gerunds, or Supines; the passive Participle annexed to *m*, supply their place.

Particles peculiar to Moods, are only signs of the different Moods.

All particles prefixed to Verbs, become Adverbs, and add energy to the Verb, though not blended with it; as, in the English words, moan, be-moan; get, be-get; speak, be-speak, &c.

I have given two different modes of Conjugation, which I have designated by the names of modern mode, and ancient mode.

The modern mode, or manner of conjugation is not strictly grammatical, particularly in the present Tense of the indicative Mood, active Voice, which, except the first Person, is the form the Verb takes to indicate habit or custom; but as it is more commonly used in conversation than the true, or ancient mode used in our Manuscript and printed books, it is necessary that the learner should know it.

OF

OF THE AUXILIARY VERBS.

THE Auxiliary Verbs are four in number, viz.
 ις, it is; τu, it is; biöm, or biom, (19.) I be; b̄r̄r̄-
 l̄m, am I? or I am.

Ις is an irregular defective Auxiliary, having but one variation, buö, which is its past Tense, and which it occasionally transfers to the potential Mood, and is often improperly written bo. It can form no sentence without a repetition of itself, the aid of its past Tense, or of τa; thus:

Ις ē ις λαιδῑne, it is he *is* stronger. A repetition of itself.

Ις me buö λαιδῑne, it is I *was* stronger. Aid of its past Tense.

Ις me τa λαιδῑn, it is I *am* strong. Aid of the Verb τa.

Τa is only the present positive *Substitute* of biöm, which, as the only regular Auxiliary, takes this Verb for its positive in the present Tense, and the past Tense of b̄h̄r̄r̄l̄m for its interrogative and negative past Tense. In all other Moods and Tenses biöm assumes the regular form.

M

Of

Conjugation of the Auxiliary b₁, be.

MODERN MODE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

b ₁ , -b ₁ ö, be thou.	b ₁ öö γ ₁ ñ, let us be.
b ₁ äö γe, let him be.	b ₁ öö γ ₁ b, be ye.
	b ₁ öö γ ₁ äö, let them be.

PROHIBITIVE, na ; as na b₁, be not.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

b ₁ öim, I be.	b ₁ öim γ ₁ ñ, we be.
b ₁ öim tu, you be.	b ₁ öim γ ₁ b, ye be.
b ₁ öim γe, he be.	b ₁ öim γ ₁ äö, they be.

Positive.

ta me, I am.	ta γ ₁ ñ, we are.
ta tu, you are.	ta γ ₁ b, ye are.
ta γe, he is.	ta γ ₁ äö, they are.

Past Tense.

b ₁ , -b ₁ ö me, I was.	b ₁ γ ₁ ñ, we were.
b ₁ , -b ₁ ö tu, thou wast.	b ₁ γ ₁ b ye were.
b ₁ , -b ₁ ö γe, he was.	b ₁ γ ₁ äö, they were.

Future

*Future Tense.**Singular.**Plural.*

beio me, I shall be. beio rin, we shall be.
 beio tu, thou shalt be. beio rib, ye shall be.
 beio re, he shall be. beio riad, they shall be.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

beiom, I would be. beio rin, we would be.
 beioeo, you would be. beio rib, ye would be.
 beio-re, he would be. beio riad, they would be.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

da mbeiom, if I would be. da mbeio rin, if we would be.
 da mbeioeo, if you would be. da mbeio rib, if ye would be.
 da mbeio re, if he would be. da mbeio riad, if they would be.

ma bioin, } if I be, or ma bioin rin, } if we be.
 ma ta me, } am. ma ta rin, }
 ma bioin tu, } if you ma bioin rib, } if ye be.
 ma ta tu, } be, &c. ma ta rib, }
 ma bioin re, } if he be, ma bioin riad, } if they be.
 ma ta re, } &c. ma ta riad, }

go mbeio me, until I will be. go mbeio rin, until we be.
 go mbeio tu, until you will be. go mbeio rib, until ye be.
 go mbeio re, until he will be. go mbeioh riad, until they be.

INFINITIVE

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a *ḥeitz*, to be.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. *Ala mbeitz*, being.

Past Tense. *la mbeitz*, having been.

Future Tense. *Ala ti beitz*, about to be.

ANCIENT MODE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

bidhiy, -*biodhmaoio*, -*biodhyim*,
let us be.

bi, -*bioh*, be thou. *biodhiath*, -*biodhyibh*, be ye.

bioh ye, let him be. *bioiy*, -*bioio*, let them be.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

bioim, I be.

biodmur, *biodmaoio*, we be.

bioin, you are.

biodbur, ye be.

bioin ye, he is.

bioio, they be.

Positive.

Positive.

Singular.	Plural.
τάμ, I am.	τάμυ, -τάμασι, we are.
ταί, } thou art.	τάβυ, -τάτασι, ye are.
τασι, }	
τα γε, } he is.	τάσι, they are.
ατα, }	

Past Tense.

βίσι, -βασί, I was.	βίομυ, -βάμα, we were.
βίσει, -βασί, thou wast.	βίβυ, -βάβυ, ye were.
βίσι γε, -βασί γε, -βί, he was.	βίοσι, -βάσι, they were.

Future Tense.

βείσι, I will be.	βείομυ, βείοσι, we will be.
βείσι, thou wilt be.	βείβυ, ye will be.
βείσι, -βείσι γε, he will be.	βείσι, they will be.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

βείσι, I could or would be.	βείσμι, we would be.
βείσι, thou wouldst be.	βείσι, ye would be.
βείσι γε, he would be.	βείσι, they would be.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

εάν βείσμι, if I would be.	εάν βείσμι, if we would be.
εάν βείσμι, if thou wouldst be.	εάν βείσι, if ye would be.

εάν

Singular.

Plural.

ḡa mbeid ye, if he would be. ḡa mbēidīſ, if they would be.

ma ḡiōhim, if I may be, &c. as in all the Persons of the present Tense, Indicative Mood.

ḡo mbēid, until I will be, &c. as in the future Tense, Indicative Mood.

ḡup mbēid, unless I will be, &c. as in the future Indicative.

INFIFITIVE MOOD.

ḡo, or a ḡēit, to be.

PARTICIPLES. As in the Modern Mode.

The Negative of this Verb, in the imperative Mood, is nā; as, nā bī, be not. In all the other Moods nī is the Negative; as, nī bīm, I am not; nī ḡiōhim tu, you are not, &c.

The Interrogative is an; but before consonants which require eclipsis, the n is sometimes omitted and the a retained; as, a mbīōhim tu, do you be. Sometimes an is altogether omitted; as, mbīōhim ye, does he be.

Conjugation

Conjugation of Եղիմ, I am, or am I?

MODERN MODE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
Եղիմ, I am, or am I?	Եղիլ իմ, we are, &c.
Եղիլ ռ, thou art, &c.	Եղիլ իծ, ye are, &c.
Եղիլ ի, he is, &c.	Եղիլ իւծ, they are, &c.

Past Tense.

Իւծ մ, I was, or was I?	Իւծ իմ, we were, &c.
Իւծ ռ, thou wast, &c.	Իւծ իծ, ye were, &c.
Իւծ ի, he was, &c.	Իւծ իւծ, they were, &c.

ANCIENT MODE.

Present Tense.

Եղիմ, I am, or am I?	Եղիմիւ, - Եղիմիւծ, we are, &c.
Եղիլ, thou art, &c.	Եղիլիւ, - Եղիլիւծ, ye are, &c.
Եղիլ ի, he is, &c.	Եղիլիւ, they are, &c.

Past

Past Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

ἡαβαϛ, I was, or was I? ἡαβαμαν, we were, &c.
 ἡαβαϛ, thou wast, &c. ἡαβαβααν, ye were, &c.
 ἡαβ ἡε, he was, &c. ἡαβαααν, they were, &c.

This Verb is only used in its indicative present and past Tense, and becomes a positive Interrogative and Negative for βιδημ ; as, αν βηρηλιν, αν ἡαβαϛ, no αν μεβιδημ οο ριζ, ? Art thou, wast thou, or wilt thou be a king ? (Interrogative.)
 Νι βηρηλιν, νι ἡαβαϛ, αζαϛ νι βηειδ μο ριζ, I am not, I was not, and I will not be a king. (Negative.)

Particular attention must be paid to the aspiration of initial and final letters, and to the eclipsis of initial consonants, as they are not only distinctive marks of the different Persons, but also of Moods and Tenses.

The letter ρ should never be omitted in the future Tense of any Verb, except the auxiliary βιδημ, or βιом ; (20.) It must be placed next to the termination of the second Person singular, of the imperative Mood ; as, μεαλλ, deceive thou ; μεαλραδ, I will deceive.

 OF REGULAR VERBS.

VERBS of the first Conjugation are such as have their last vowel broad in the second Person singular, imperative Mood. They terminate their first Persons singular, indicative Mood, in

αμ,

am, in the present Tense; in ay, in the past Tense; and in pad, in the future Tense. The infinitive Mood, and active Participles have a broad termination.

Verbs of the second Conjugation have their last vowels slender, in the second Person singular, imperative Mood. In the indicative Mood, they terminate their first Persons, present Tense, in im; past Tense in iy; and future Tense in ed. They have a slender termination in the infinitive Mood, and active Participles.

Verbs beginning with consonants capable of aspiration, or eclipsis, are variously influenced in their different Moods and Tenses. The initials of Verbs active never suffer any alteration in any of the Persons in the imperative, either in commanding or forbidding; as, meall, deceive; na meall, do not deceive.

In the Infinitive Mood, if the initial be a mutable, it must be aspirated as do, or a mealadh, to deceive.

In the Participles Active, the initial retains its natural force in the present and future Tenses; as ag mealadh, deceiving; ay ti mealadh, about to deceive; but in the preter Tense, if the initial be of the influenced class, it suffers eclipsis, as iay mbualadh, having struck; and if the initial be an aspirable consonant, and not of the influenced class, it suffers aspiration in the preter Tense; as iay mealadh, having deceived.

N

In

In the indicative Mood, the present and future Tenses, in affirming, have their initials unaspirated; as, mealam, I deceive; mealpad, I will deceive; but if a negative be prefixed the initial must be aspirated; as, nī mealam, I do not deceive; nī mealpad, I will not deceive. In the preter Tense, whether affirming or denying, the initial must be aspirated; as, mealay, I deceived; nīor mealay, I did not deceive.

In the potential Mood, the initial suffers aspiration; as, mealpam, I would, or could deceive,

In the conditional Mood, if the initial be of the influenced class, it suffers eclipsis; as, da gceilpm, if I would conceal; but if the initial be not of the influenced class, but an aspirable consonant, it suffers no aspiration; as, da mealpam, if I would deceive. If the initial be a vowel, it will require n prefixed; as, da n'iampm, if I would ask.

The present and future interrogatives a, or an, either eclipse or aspirate the initial, as the case may require; as, a gceilpm, shall I conceal? a mealpam, shall I deceive?

The preter interrogative aspirates the initial; as, an meal me, did I deceive?

In the imperative Mood, the second Person singular is the root of the Verb; as, meall, deceive thou; the third Person singular ends in adh; as, mealadh fe; let him deceive; the first Person plural in ays, or aoy; as, mealamays, or mealamays, maoys,

μαοις, let us deceive ; and sometimes like the first Person singular, indicative Mood, present Tense ; as, mealam, let us deceive ; the second Person plural ends in αιδ, or αιδε, ; as, mealαιδ γε, or mealαιδε, deceive ye ; the third Person plural ends in ις, or ιδ ; as mealαιδισ, or mealαιδισιαδ, let them deceive.

In the indicative Mood, present Tense, the first Person singular ends in am, or im ; the second in η . the third in ιδ, or αν, with the Pronoun subjoined ; as, mealαιδ, or mealαν γε, he deceives. The first person plural ends in μαρ, μαοιδ, or mid ; the second in βαρ, βαην, or ται ; the third in αιδ or ιδ.

The first Person singular, preter Tense, ends in ας ; the second, in ις ; the third, like the second Person singular, imperative Mood, with the Pronoun subjoined ; as, meal γε, he deceived ; the first Plural ends in μαρ ; the second in βαρ ; and the third in δαρ,

The first Person singular, future Tense, ends in παδ, or πεαδ ; the second, in παην, or παδ, with the Pronoun ; the third, in παδ : the first plural in μαρ, or μαοιδ ; the second, in βαρ, or αιδε ; the third, in παιδ, or πιδ.

The potential Mood forms the first Person singular in παν ; the second, in πα, or παδ ; the third, in παδ : first Person plural in μαις, or μαοις ; the second, in παιδ, or πιδ, with the Pronoun annexed ; and the third, in παιδισ, or πιδισ.

All

All the Persons of the conditional Mood terminate like the Potential.

The infinitive Mood is generally formed by adding *ad* to the second Person singular, imperative Mood; as, *meall*, deceive thou; *do*, or *a mealadh*, to deceive; but it is sometimes formed by the addition of *τ* to the root of the Verb; as, *ceil*, conceal thou; *do*, or *a ceilτ*, to conceal. In some few Verbs the infinitive is the same as the root.

When a relative is either written or understood, all the Persons of the present Tense, indicative Mood, terminate in *ay*, or *ey*.

Example.

Y mye mealay, it is I (who) deceive; *y tu a mealay*, it is thou that deceivest; *y e mealay*, it is he (who) deceives; *y yme mealay*, it is we (who) deceive; *y ybye mealay*, it is ye (who) deceive; *y yad a mealay*, it is they that deceive.

In the indicative past Tense, the relative form of the Verb is like the second Person singular, imperative Mood.

Example.

Algay an bpreagna do iuday, do bpat eyean a dubairt ye. And Judas that betrayed him, answering, said.

In

In the future Tense of the indicative, the relative form of the Verb terminates in *բայ*, or *բայ*; as, *ի տս ա մեալբայ*, it is thou shalt deceive : *ի Է ա շեալբայ*, it is he who shall conceal.

In the potential and conditional Moods, the relative terminates like the third Person singular, indicative Mood, future Tense.

Example.

Ան տս մեալբա՞ծ, he who would deceive.

PASSIVE VOICE.

THE passive Voice may be expressed in all the Moods and Tenses, by prefixing the auxiliary *բի* to the preter Tense of the passive Participle ; as, *բի՞ մե մեալա*, let me be deceived ; *բի՞ տս մեալա*, be thou deceived ; *ա մե մեալա*, I am deceived ; *բի մե մեալա*, I was deceived, &c. But it is sometimes formed in the imperative by adding *ալ*, or *ալ*, to the root of the Verb ; as, *մեալալ լա՞ծ*, let them be deceived ; *շեալալ լա՞ծ*, let them be concealed.

In the indicative, the present Tense is formed by adding *ալ*, or *ալ*, to the root of the Verb ; as, *մեալալ լա՞ծ*, they are deceived ; *շեալալ լա՞ծ*, they are concealed ; but this termination is only used
in

in this Tense, when it is intended to express habit or custom.

The preter Tense is formed by adding *adh*, or *edh*; as, *mealadh me*, I was deceived; *ceiledh me*, I was concealed.

The future Tense is formed by adding *ar*, *adh ar*, *ir*, or *idh ir*; as, *meal ar*, or *mealadh ar* me, I will be deceived; *ceil ir*, or *ceilidh ir* me, I will be concealed.

The potential and conditional Moods terminate in *aidhe*, or *idhe*; as, *mealaidhe me*, I would be deceived; *da mealaidhe me*, if I would be deceived; *ceilidhe me*, I would be concealed; *da gceilidhe me*, if I would be concealed.

The infinitive, like the Participle, is formed by adding *ta*, or *te*, to the root; as, *do* or *a beir mealta*, to be deceived; *do*, or *a beir ceilte*, to be concealed.

Conjugation

Conjugation of Meall, deceive.

MODERN MODE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

meall, deceive thou.

mealad se, let him de-
ceive.

mealad ym̄, let us de-
ceive.

mealad yib, deceive ye.

mealad yiad, let them de-
ceive.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a mealadh, to deceive.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. ag mealadh, deceiving.

Past Tense. lap mealadh, having deceived.

Future Tense. aip ti mealadh, about to deceive.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Mealam, I deceive.

mealan tu, thou deceivest.

mealan se, he deceives.

mealan ym̄, we deceive.

mealan yib, ye deceive.

mealan yiad, they deceive.

Past

Past Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
meall me, I deceived.	meall γῑṇ, we deceived.
meall tu, thou deceivedst.	meall γῑḃ, ye deceived.
meall γe, he deceived.	meall γῑad, they deceived

Future Tense.

Mealpadh me, I will deceive.	mealpadh γῑṇ, we will deceive.
mealpadh tu, thou wilt deceive.	mealpadh γῑḃ, ye will deceive.
mealpadh γe, he will deceive.	mealpadh γῑad, they will deceive.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

mealpam̄, I would or could deceive.	mealpadh γῑṇ, we would or could deceive.
mealpadh, thou wouldst or couldst deceive.	mealpad γῑḃ, ye would or could deceive.
mealpad γe, he would or could deceive.	mealpad γῑad, they would or could deceive.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

da mealpam̄, if I would deceive.	da mealpad γῑṇ, if we would deceive.
da mealpadh, if thou wouldst deceive.	da mealpad γῑḃ, if ye would deceive.
da mealpad γe, if he would deceive.	da mealpad γῑad, if they would deceive.

MODERN

MODERN MODE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

bīdh me mealta, let me be deceived.	bīdh γīn mealta, let us be deceived.
bīdh mealta, be thou deceived.	bīdh γīb mealta, be ye ceived.
bīdh γe mealta, let him be deceived.	bīdh γiad mealta, let them be deceived.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

ōo, or a beīc mealta, to be deceived.

PARTICIPLES

Present Tense. Mealta, deceived.

Past Tense. īap na beīc mealta, having been
deceived.

Future Tense. āīp tī beīc mealta, about to be
deceived.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

ta me mealta, I am deceived.	ta γīn mealta, we are deceived.
---------------------------------	------------------------------------

Singular.

Plural.

τα tu mealta, thou art
deceived.

τα γιβ mealta, ye are de-
ceived.

τα γε mealta, he is de-
ceived.

τα γιαδ mealta, they are
deceived.

Past Tense.

βιδh me mealta,, I was
deceived.

βιδh γιν mealta, we were
deceived.

βιδh tu mealta, thou
wast deceived.

βιδh γιβ mealta, ye were
deceived.

βιδh γε mealta, he was
deceived.

βιδh γιαδ mealta, they
were deceived.

Future Tense.

βειδh me mealta, I will
be deceived.

βειδh γιν mealta, we will
be deceived.

βειδh tu mealta, thou
wilt be deceived.

βειδh γιβ mealta, ye will
be deceived.

βειδh γε mealta, he will
be deceived.

βειδh γιαδ mealta, they
will be deceived.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

βειδhin mealta, I would
be deceived.

βηειδ γιν mealta, we
would be deceived.

βειδhedh mealta, thou
wouldst be deceived.

βηειδ γιβh mealta, ye
would be deceived.

βειδ γε mealta, he would
be deceived.

βηειδ γιαδ mealta, they
would be deceived.

CONDITIONAL

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

Da mbēiōm mealta, if I would be deceived.	Da mbeid γm mealta, if we would be deceived.
Da mbēidhedh mealta, if thou wouldst be de- ceived.	Da mbeid γibh mealta, if ye would be de- ceived.
Da mbēid γe mealta, if he would be de- ceived.	Da mbeid γiad mealta, if they would be de- ceived.

*ANCIENT MODE.**ACTIVE VOICE.**IMPERATIVE MOOD.*

Singular.

Plural.

	Mealam, mealamaoid,- mealamaiγ, let us de- ceive.
Meal, deceive thou.	Mealaidh γibh, deceive ye.
Mealadh γe, let him deceive.	mealaidiγ, let them de- ceive.

Infinitive Mood and Participles, are the same
as in the modern Mode, active Voice.

INDICATIVE

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

Mealam, I deceive.

Mealaman, -mealamaoid,
we deceive.

Mealan, thou deceivest.

Mealaban, ye deceive.

Mealan ye, } he de-

Mealaid ye, } ceives.

mealaid, they deceive.

*Past Tense.**

mealay, I deceived.

mealaman, we deceived.

mealay, thou deceivedst.

mealaban, ye deceived.

meal ye, he deceived.

mealadan, they deceived.

Future Tense.

Mealpad, I will deceive.

Mealpaman, -mealpamaoid,
we will deceive.Mealpan, thou wilt de-
ceive.Mealpaban, ye will de-
ceive.Mealpaid ye, he will
deceive.Mealpaid, they will de-
ceive.*POTENTIAL*

* In the past Tense of the indicative, and in the potential Mood, do is generally expressed before the Verb ; as, do mealay, I deceived ; do mealaman, we deceived ; do mealpan, I would deceive ; do ceilpeamaoid, we would conceal, &c. &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
mealpam̄, I would, or could deceive.	mealpamaĩŕ, we would, or could deceive.
mealpað, thou wouldst, or couldst deceive.	mealpað Ƴib, ye would, or could deceive.
mealpað Ƴe, he would, or could deceive.	mealpaðiŕ, they would, or could deceive.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

ða mealpam̄, if I would deceive.	ða mealpamaóiŕ, if we would deceive.
ða mealpað, if thou wouldst deceive.	ða mealpað Ƴib, if ye would deceive.
ða mealpað Ƴe, if he would deceive.	ða mealpaðiŕ, if they would deceive.

ANCIENT MODE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Mealtaŕ, be deceived.

Singular.	Plural.
Mealtaŕ me, let me be deceived.	Mealtaŕ in̄, let us be deceived.
Mealtaŕ tu, be thou deceived.	Mealtaŕ ib, be ye de- ceived.
	mealtaŕ

Singular.

Plural.

Meal̄taṃ e, let him be
deceived.

Meal̄taṃ iad, let them
be deceived.

The infinitive Mood and Participles are the
same as in the modern Mode, passive Voice.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Ṭam meal̄ta, I am de-
ceived.

Ṭamaṃ meal̄ta, we are de-
ceived.

ṭaṃ meal̄ta, thou art
deceived.

ṭabaṃ meal̄ta, ye are de-
ceived.

ṭa ṃe meal̄ta, he is de-
ceived.

ṭaid meal̄ta, they are de-
ceived.

The present Tense is frequently written in all
the Persons, like the imperative Mood, passive
Voice; except that sometimes the τ which follows
the root of the Verb is aspirated; as, meal̄taṃ
me, let me be deceived; meal̄taṃ me, I am de-
ceived.

Past Tense.

Meal̄ad me, I was de-
ceived.

Meal̄ad iṃ, we were de-
ceived.

Meal̄ad ṭu, thou wast
deceived.

Meal̄ad ib, ye were de-
ceived.

Meal̄ad ē, he was de-
ceived.

Meal̄ad iad, they were
deceived.

Future

Future Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

Mealpaðan me,	} I will be de- ceived.	mealpaðan in,	} we will be deceived.
mealpan me,		mealpan in,	
mealpaðan tu,	} thou, &c.	mealpaðan ib,	} ye, &c.
mealpan tu,		mealpan ib,	
mealpaðan e,	} he, &c.	mealpaðan iad,	} they &c.
mealpan e,		mealpan iad,	

POTENTIAL MOOD.

alpaio me, I would be deceived.	mealpaio in, we would be deceived.
mealpaio tu, thou wouldst be deceived.	mealpaio ib, ye would be deceived.
mealpaio e, he would be deceived.	mealpaio iad, they would be deceived.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da mealpaio me, if I would be deceived.	Da mealpaio in, if we would be deceived.
Da mealpaio tu, if thou wouldst be deceived.	Da mealpaio ib, if ye would be deceived.
Da mealpaio e, if he would be deceived.	Da mealpaio iad, if they would be deceived.

In the passive Voice the prohibitive to the imperative Mood is the same as in the imperative Mood, active Voice.

Example.

Example.

Να mealτᾱν me, let me not be deceived; να
meall, do not deceive.

The present and future Negative of the indi-
cative Mood, in both voices, is ηι.

Example.

Ηι mealαμ, I do not deceive; ηι mealραδ, I will
not deceive; ηι mealτᾱν, me, I am not deceived;
ηι mealραν me, I will not be deceived.

The preter negative is also the same in both
voices, and is expressed by ηη, ηιοη, or ηιαη.

Example.

Ηιαη mealᾱγ, I did not deceive; ηιαη mealαδ
me, I was not deceived.

SECOND

SECOND CONJUGATION.

Regular Verb, Ceil, Conceal

MODERN MODE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

ceil, conceal thou.

ceilio ġm̄, let us conceal.

ceilio ġe, let him conceal.

ceilio ġib, conceal ye.

ceilio ġiad, let them conceal.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a ceilτ, to conceal:

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. 2lg ceilτ, concealing.*Past Tense.* 1ap ġceilτ, having concealed.*Future Tense.* 2lp τi ceilτ, about to conceal.

P

INDICATIVE

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
Ceilm, I conceal.	Ceilin γm̄, we conceal.
ceilm tu, thou concealest.	ceilm γib, ye conceal.
ceilm γe, he conceals.	ceilm γiad, they conceal.

Past Tense.

ceil me, I concealed.	ceil γm̄, we concealed.
ceil tu, thou concealedst.	ceil γib, ye concealed.
ceil γe, he concealed.	ceil γiad, they concealed.

Future Tense.

ceilpið me, I will conceal.	ceilpið γm̄, we will conceal.
ceilpið tu, thou wilt conceal.	ceilpið γib, ye will conceal.
ceilpið γe, he will conceal.	ceilpið γiad, they will conceal.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ceilm̄, I would, or could conceal.	ceilpið γm̄, we would, or could conceal.
ceilpið, thou wouldst, or couldst conceal.	ceilpið γib, ye would, or could conceal.
ceilpið γe, he would, or could conceal.	ceilpið γiad, they would, or could conceal.

CONDITIONAL

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

Da gceilpīn, if I would conceal.	Da gceilpīō rīn, if we would conceal.
Da gceilpīō, if thou wouldst conceal.	Da gceilpīō rīb, if ye would conceal.
Da gceilpīō re, if he would conceal.	Da gceilpīō riad, if they would conceal.

MODERN MODE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

bīō me ceilte, let me be concealed.	bīō rīn ceilte, let us be concealed.
bīō ceilte, be thou con- cealed.	bīō rīb ceilte, be ye con- cealed.
bīō re ceilte, let him be concealed.	bīō riad ceilte, let them be concealed.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

do, or a bēit ceilte, to be concealed.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. Ceilte, concealed.

Past Tense. 1ap mbeit ceilte, having been
concealed.Future Tense. 2ap ti bēit ceilte, about to be
concealed.

INDICATIVE

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

Ṭa me ceilte, I am concealed.

Ṭa ḡm ceilte, we are concealed.

Ṭa tu ceilte, thou art concealed.

Ṭa ḡb ceilte, ye are concealed.

Ṭa ḡe ceilte, he is concealed.

Ṭa ḡad ceilte, they are concealed.

Past Tense.

ḡidh me ceilte, I was concealed.

ḡidh ḡm ceilte, we were concealed.

ḡidh tu ceilte, thou wast concealed.

ḡidh ḡb ceilte, ye were concealed.

ḡidh ḡe ceilte, he was concealed,

ḡidh ḡad ceilte, they were concealed.

Future Tense.

ḡeidh me ceilte, I will be concealed.

ḡeidh ḡm ceilte, we will be concealed.

ḡeidh tu ceilte, thou wilt be concealed.

ḡeidh ḡb ceilte, ye will be concealed.

ḡeidh ḡe ceilte, he will be concealed.

ḡeidh ḡad ceilte, they will be concealed.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ḡeidhm ceilte, I would be concealed.

ḡeidh ḡm ceilte, we would be concealed.

ḡeidhedh

Singular.

Plural.

beidhedh ceilte, thou
wouldst be conceal-
ed.

beidh ye ceilte, he
would be concealed.

beidh sib ceilte, ye would
be concealed.

beidh siad ceilte, they
would be concealed.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da mbeidhm ceilte, if I
would be concealed.

da mbeidhedh ceilte, if
thou wouldst be con-
cealed.

da mbeidh ye ceilte, if
he would be con-
cealed.

Da mbeidh sin ceilte, if
we would be con-
cealed.

da mbeidh sib ceilte,
if ye would be con-
cealed.

da mbeidh siad ceilte, if
they would be con-
cealed.

ANCIENT MODE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

Ceil, conceal thou.

ceiliadh ye, let him con-
ceal.

Ceileam, -ceilimid, -ceileam,
maoi, let us conceal.

ceiliadhe, ceiliadhie, con-
ceal ye.

ceiliad, -ceiliadh, let
them conceal.

Infinitive

Infinitive Mood and Participles, the same as in the modern Mode.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
Ceilim, I conceal.	Ceileamair, -ceillimid, we conceal.
ceilir, thou concealest.	ceileabair, -ceilti, ye conceal.
ceillidh, -ceilim se, he conceals.	ceillid, they conceal.

Past Tense.

ceilear, I concealed.	ceileamair, we concealed.
ceilir, thou concealedst.	ceileabair, ye concealed.
ceil se, he concealed.	ceileadair, -ceiled, they concealed.

Future Tense.

Ceilpid, I will conceal.	ceilpeamair, -ceilpeamoid, we will conceal.
ceilpir, thou wilt conceal.	ceilpeabair, -ceilpidhe, ye will conceal.
ceilpidh se, he will conceal.	ceilpid, they will conceal.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ceilpir, I would conceal.	ceilpeidhmaoir, we would conceal,
ceilpidh, thou wouldst conceal.	ceilpidhe, ye would conceal.

ceilpidh

Singular.	Plural.
ceilpíð se, he would conceal.	ceilpíðir, they would conceal.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da gceilpín, if I would conceal.	Da gceilpeadhmaoir, if we would conceal.
da gceilpíðh, if thou wouldst conceal.	da gceilpíðe se, or síb, if ye would conceal.
da gceilpíð se, -gceil- peadh, if he would conceal.	da gceilpíðir, if they would conceal.

ANCIENT MODE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Ceiltear me, let me be concealed.	Ceiltear in, let us be concealed.
ceiltear tu, be thou concealed.	ceiltear ib, be ye con- cealed.
ceiltear e, let him be concealed.	ceiltear iad, let them be concealed.

Infinitive Mood and Participles are the same
as in the modern, passive.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Táim ceilte, -ceiltear me, I am concealed.	Tamar ceilte, -ceiltear in, we are concealed.
	táir

Singular.

Plural.

ταῖς ceilte, -ceilteas tu, thou art concealed.	ταῖς ceilte, -ceilteas ib, ye are concealed.
τα ἡς ceilte, -ceilteas ἡς, he is concealed.	ταῖς ceilte, -ceilteas ιαδ, they are concealed.

Past Tense.

ceileadh me, I was con- cealed	ceileadh m̄, we were con- cealed.
ceileadh tu, thou wast concealed.	ceileadh ib, ye were con- cealed.
ceileadh e, he was con- cealed.	ceileadh ιαδ, they were concealed.

Future Tense.

ceilfidh me, -ceilfir me, I will be conceal- ed.	ceilfidh m̄, -ceilfir m̄, we will be conceal- ed.
ceilfidh tu, -ceilfir tu, thou wilt be con- cealed,	ceilfidh ib, -ceilfir ib, ye will be conceal- ed.
ceilfidh ē, -ceilfir ē, he will be conceal- ed.	ceilfidh ιαδ, -ceilfir ιαδ, they will be con- cealed.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ceilfidhe me, I would be concealed.	ceilfidhe m̄, we would be concealed.
ceilfidhe tu, thou wouldst be concealed.	ceilfidhe ib, ye would be concealed.
ceilfidhe ē, he would be concealed.	ceilfidhe ιαδ, they would be concealed.

CONDITIONAL

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da gceilpíde me, if I would be concealed.	Da gceilpíde m̄, if we would be concealed.
Da gceilpíde tu, if thou wouldst be concealed. ed.	Da gceilpíde ib, if ye would be concealed.
Da gceilpíde ē, if he would be concealed.	Da gceilpíde iad, if they would be concealed.

OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

THE Irregular Verbs are the most difficult part of the Irish Language, and therefore claim a particular attention from the learner. To enable him the better to understand them, the ancient and modern Modes of conjugating the entire of them are displayed in the following Examples.

Conjugation of fēadam, I can, or I am able.

MODERN MODE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
fēadam, I can, or I am able.	fēadan ym̄, we can, or we are able.
	Q fēadan

Singular.

Plural.

ƿēadan tu, thou canst,
&c.

ƿēadan ƿe, he can, &c.

ƿēadan ƿib, ye can, &c.

ƿēadan ƿiad, they can, &c.

Past Tense.

ð'ƿēað me, I could, or
I was able.

ð'ƿēað tu, thou, &c.

ð'ƿēað ƿe, he, &c.

ð'ƿēað ƿim, we could, or
we are able.

ð'ƿēað ƿib, ye, &c.

ð'ƿēað ƿiad, they, &c.

Future Tense.

ƿēaðƿað me, I may, or
I will be able.

ƿēaðƿað tu, thou may-
est, &c.

ƿēaðƿað ƿe, he may,
&c.

ƿēaðƿað ƿim, we may, or
we will be able.

ƿēaðƿað ƿib, ye may, &c.

ƿēaðƿað ƿiad, they may,
&c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ðƿēaðƿaim, I might, or
could be able.

ðƿēaðƿað thou mightest,
&c.

ðƿēaðƿað ƿe, he might,
&c.

ðƿēaðƿað ƿim, we might,
&c.

ðƿēaðƿað ƿib, ye might,
&c.

ðƿēaðƿað ƿiad, they
might, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

ða bƿēaðƿaim, if I could.

ða bƿēaðƿað ƿim, if we
could.

Singular.

Plural.

δα βρεῖσθαι, if thou couldst.	δα βρεῖσθαι ὑμεῖς, if ye could.
δα βρεῖσθαι ἑ, if he could.	δα βρεῖσθαι ἑαυτοὶ, if they could.

ANCIENT MODE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

*INDICATIVE MOOD.**Present Tense.*

ἔαμ, I can, or I am able.	ἔαμεν, ἑαυτοῖς, we can, or we are able.
ἔασι, thou canst, &c.	ἑαυτεῖς, ye can, &c.
ἔα ἑ, he can, &c.	ἑαυτοὶ, they can, &c.

Past Tense.

ὄρεσθαι, I could, or I was able.	ὄρεσθαι, we could, or we were able.
ὄρεσθαι, thou couldst, &c.	ὄρεσθαι, ye, &c.
ὄρεσθαι ἑ, he, &c.	ὄρεσθαι, they, &c.

Future Tense.

ἔσθαι, I may, or I will be able.	ἔσθαι, ἑαυτοῖς, we may, or we will be able.
	ἔσθαι

Singular.	Plural.
ῥεᾶδῥαι, thou may- est, &c.	ῥεᾶδῥαῖδαι, ye may, &c.
ῥεᾶδῥαῖ ῥε, he may, &c.	ῥεᾶδῥαῖδ, they may, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

δῥεᾶδῥαιῃ, I might, or could be able.	δῥεᾶδῥαῖδμασι, we might, &c.
δῥεᾶδῥαῖ, thou might- est, &c.	δῥεᾶδῥαῖ ῥε, -δῥεᾶδῥαῖ ῥιῖ, ye might, &c.
δῥεᾶδῥαῖ ῥε, he might, &c.	δῥεᾶδῥαῖδσι, they might, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

δα ῥεᾶδῥαιῃ, if I could	δα ῥεᾶδῥαῖδμασι, if we could.
δα ῥεᾶδῥαῖ, if thou couldst.	δα ῥεᾶδῥαῖ ῥε, -ῥεᾶδῥαῖ ῥιῖ, if ye could.
δα ῥεᾶδῥαῖ ῥε, if he could.	δα ῥεᾶδῥαῖδσι, if they could.

In the plural number, the last δ is generally rejected; thus Ὀῥεᾶδῥαδῥαῖδμασι, Ὀῥεᾶδῥαῖ ῥε, Ὀῥεᾶδῥαῖ ῥιῖ, is more commonly written Ὀῥεᾶδῥαῖδμασι, Ὀῥεᾶδῥα ῥε, Ὀῥεᾶδῥα ῥιῖ.

This Verb wants the imperative and infinitive Moods, and the Participles; and having no passive Voice, it takes for its passive substitute the verbal Noun ῥεῖδῃ,

Conjugation

*Conjugation of the irregular Verb Dean, do, or
make, &c.*

MODERN MODE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Dean, do.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a deanao, to do.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. Ag Deanao, doing or making.

Past Tense. Iap ndeanao, having done or made.

Future Tense. Ap ti Deanao, about to do, or
make.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Deanam, I do, or make.	Deanaio gim, we do, &c.
deanao tu, thou, &c.	deanaio gib, ye do, &c.
deanaio ge, he, &c.	deanaio gias, they do, &c.

Past Tense.

gim me, I did do, &c.	gim gim, we did do, &c.
gim tu, thou didst, &c.	gim gib, ye did, &c.
gim ge, he did, &c.	gim gias, they did, &c.

Future

Future Tense.

deanpad, -deanpad me, I will do, or make.	deanpad ym, we will do, or make.
deanpad tu, thou, &c.	deanpad yib, ye &c.
deanpad ye, he, &c.	deanpad yiad, they, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Ohéanpam, I would do, or make.	Ohéanpad ym, we would do or make.
Ohéanpadh, thou, &c.	Ohéanpadh yib, ye, &c.
Ohéanpadh ye, he, &c.	Ohéanpadh yiad, they, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

da ndéanpam, if I would do or make.	da ndéanpadh ym, if we, &c.
da ndéanpadh, if thou, &c.	da ndéanpadh yib, if ye, &c.
da ndéanpadh ye, if he, &c.	da ndéanpadh yiad, if they, &c.

*MODERN MODE.**PASSIVE VOICE.**IMPERATIVE MOOD.**Singular.**Plural.*

	bid ym deanta, -bid ym neidh, let us, &c.
bidh deanta, -bidh neidh, be thou done, &c.	bid yib deanua, -bid yibh neidh, be ye, &c.
bid ye deanta, -bid ye neidh, let him, &c.	bid yiad deanta, -bid yiad neidh, let them, &c.

INFINITIVE

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a beir̃ deanta, -Do, or a beir̃ reidh, to be done, or made.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. Deanta, or reidh, made, done, or finished.

Past Tense. Iar na beir̃, or iar mbeir̃ deanta, after being done, &c.

Future Tense. Uir̃ ti beir̃ deanta, about to be done, &c.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

Ta me deanta, -ta me reidh, I am done, or made.

ta riñ deanta, -reidh, we, &c.

ta tu deanta, -reidh, thou, &c.

ta rib̃ deanta, -reidh, ye, &c.

ta re deanta, -reidh, he, &c.

ta riad̃ deanta, -reidh, they, &c.

Past Tense.

Bidh me deanta, I was done, or made.

bidh riñ deanta, we were done, &c.

bidh tu deanta, thou, &c.

bidh rib̃ deanta, ye, &c.

bidh re deanta, he, &c.

bidh riad̃ deanta, they, &c.

Future

Future Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
béið me déanta, I will be done, or made.	béiðh γῖν déanta, we, &c.
béiðh tu déanta, thou, &c.	béiðh γῖb déanta, ye, &c.
béiðh γε déanta, he, &c.	béiðh γῖad déanta, they, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

béiðhm déanta, I would be done, or made.	béið γῖν déanta, we, &c.
béiðeas déanta, thou, &c.	béið γῖb déanta, ye, &c.
béið γε déanta, he, &c.	béið γῖad déanta, they, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Ὅα μβείδῃν Δεαντα, or γειδ, if I was done, &c. and
so of all the other persons, as in the conditional
Mood of the auxiliary Verb, bi.

*ANCIENT MODE.**ACTIVE VOICE.**IMPERATIVE MOOD.*

Singular.	Plural.
Δεαν, do thou.	Δεαναμοιδ, -Δεαναμοιγ let us do.
Δεαναρῖ γε, let him do.	Δεαναρῖ γε, do ye.
	Δεαναιδῖγ, let them do.
	Infinitive

Infinitive Mood and Participles, are the same
as in the modern Mode.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
Óéanam, I do.	Óéanamaoib, -Óéanamair, we do.
Óéanair, thou dost.	Óéanabair, ye do.
Óéanaib, -Óéanaibh se, he does.	Óéanaib, they do.

Past Tense.

ruítear, I did.	ruiteamair, we did.
ruíteir, thou didst.	ruiteabair, ye did.
ruí se, he did.	ruiteadair, they did.

Future Tense.

Óhéanfaid, I will do.	Óhéanfamair, we will do.
Óhéanfaí, thou wilt do.	Óhéanfabair, ye will do.
Óhéanfaid se, he, &c.	Óhéanfaib, they will do.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Óhéanfam, I would do.	Óhéanfamaí, we, &c.
Óhéanfaí, thou, &c.	Óhéanfaibh se, ye, &c.
Óhéanfaid se, he, &c.	Óhéanfaibí, they, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

da ndéanfam, if I would do.	da ndéanfamaí, if we, &c.
--------------------------------	------------------------------

Singular.

Plural.

ἄν νδεάνανδῃ, if thou, &c.	ἄν νδεάνανδῃς ἢ, if ye, &c.
ἄν νδεάνανδ ἢ, if he, &c.	ἄν νδεάνανδῃς, if they, &c.

ANCIENT MODE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	δέανταί ἡμῖν, let us be done.
δέανταί σοι, be thou done.	δέανταί ὑμῖν, be ye done.
δέανταί αὐτῷ, let him be done.	δέανταί αὐτοῖς, let them be done.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

ἔσθι, or ἄν νδεάναντα, to be made, done, or
finished.

Participles are the same as in the modern Mode.

*INDICATIVE MOOD.**Present Tense.*

ἐγώ νδεάναντα, I am done.	ἡμεῖς νδεάναντα, we are done.
σύ νδεάναντα, thou art done.	ὑμεῖς νδεάναντα, ye are done.
αὐτός νδεάναντα, he is done.	αὐτοὶ νδεάναντα, they are done.

Past

*Past Tense.**Singular.*

ruineadh me, I was done.
 ruineadh tu, thou wast
 done.
 ruineadh é, he was done.

Plural.

ruineadh iṁ, we were done.
 ruineadh ib, ye were done.
 ruineadh iad, they were
 done.

Future Tense.

dhéanfaí me, I will be done.	dhéanfaí iṁ, we will be done.
dhéanfaí tu, thou wilt be done.	dhéanfaí ib, ye will be done.
dhéanfaí é, he will be done.	dhéanfaí iad, they will be done.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

dhéanfaídh me, I would be made.	dhéanfaídh iṁ, we would be made.
dhéanfaídh tu, thou wouldst be made.	dhéanfaídh ib, ye would be made.
dhéanfaídh, he would be made.	dhéanfaídh iad, they would be made.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

da ndéanfaí me, if I would be made.	da ndéanfaí iṁ, if we would be made.
da ndéanfaí tu, if thou wouldst be made.	da ndéanfaí ib, if ye would be made.
da ndéanfaí é, if he would be made.	da ndéanfaí iad, if they would be made.

Irregular

Irregular Verb, ܕܡܝܡ, I do, or make.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

ܕܡܝܡ, or ܕܡܡ, I do, or make.	ܕܡܝܬ ܕܡܡ, ܕܡܝܬܡܝܬ, ܕܡܝܬܡܡܢ, we do, or make.
ܕܡܝܬܝܢ, ܕܡܝܬ ܬܘ, thou doest or makest.	ܕܡܝܬ ܕܡܝܬܝܢ, ܕܡܝܬܬܝܬܝܬ, ܕܡܝܬܬܝܬܝܬܝܬܝܬ, ye do, or make.
ܕܡܝܬ ܝܗ, he does, or makes.	ܕܡܝܬ ܕܡܝܬܝܬܝܬܝܬ, ܕܡܝܬܝܬܝܬܝܬܝܬܝܬܝܬ, they do, or make.

All the other Moods and Tenses of this verb,
in both voices, are borrowed from the foregoing.

Irregular Verb, ܕܡܝܡ, I say.

MODERN MODE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

This Verb borrows its imperative Mood from
ܕܡܝܬ, say, or speak ; and its infinitive Mood and
Participles from ܡܝܬ, say.

IMPERATIVE

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

ἄβαιρ, say thou.

ἄβαιρῖδ γῖν, let us say.

ἄβαιρῖδ γε, let him say.

ἄβαιρῖδ γῖβ, say ye.

ἄβαιρῖδ γῖαδ, let them say.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Ἰδο, or ἄ παδῃ, to say.

PARTICIPLES

Present Tense. ὢλγ παδῃ, saying.*Past Tense.* ἱαρ παδῃ, having said.*Future Tense.* ἄ τι παδῃ, about to say.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

ἔειπῖμ, I say.

ἔειρ γῖν, we say.

ἔειρ τυ, thou sayest.

ἔειρ γῖβ, ye say.

ἔειρ γε, he says.

ἔειρ γῖαδ, they say.

Past Tense.

ἔῶβαιρτ με, I said.

ἔῶβῆτ γῖν, we said.

ἔῶβῆτ τυ, thou saidst.

ἔῶβῆτ γῖβ, ye said.

ἔῶβῆτ γε, he said.

ἔῶβῆτ γῖαδ, they said.

Future Tense.

ἔεαρραδῃ με, I will say.

ἔεαρραδῃ γῖν, we will say.

ἔεαρραδῃ τυ, thou wilt say.

ἔεαρραδῃ γῖβ, ye will say.

ἔεαρραδῃ γε, he will say.

ἔεαρραδῃ γῖαδ, they will say.

POTENTIAL

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

deanfram, I would say.

deanfad rīh, we would say

deanfadh, thou wouldst
say.

deanfad rīb, ye would say.

deanfad re, he would
say.deanfad riad, they would
say.*CONDITIONAL MOOD.*da ndeanfram, if I would
say.da ndeanfad rīh, if we
would say.da ndeanfadh, if thou
wouldst say.da ndeanfad rīb, if ye
would say.da ndeanfad re, if he
would say,da ndeanfad riad, if they
would say.*MODERN MODE.**PASSIVE VOICE.**IMPERATIVE MOOD.*

Abartar, let it be said.

PARTICIPLE. Raite, said.*INDICATIVE MOOD.**Present Tense.* Deirtar, it is said.*Past Tense.* dubadh, it was said.*Future Tense.* deanfar, it will be said.*POTENTIAL MOOD.*

deanfaidhe, it would be said.

CONDITIONAL

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Ὅα ἡδεαῖραιδε, if it would be said.

ANCIENT MODE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Imperative Mood, as in the active Voice,
modern Mode.

Infinitive Mood and Participles, the same as
in the modern Mode.

INDICATIVE MOOD

Present Tense.

Singular.

δεῖμι, I say.
δεῖς, thou sayest.]
δεῖς γε, he says.

Plural.

δεῖμι, δεῖμεν, we say.
δεῖτε, δεῖτε, ye say.
δεῖτε, they say.

Past Tense.

εἶπα, I said.
εἶπας, thou saidst.
εἶπε γε, he said.

εἶπαμεν, we said.
εἶπατε, ye said.
εἶπαν, they said.

Future Tense.

εἰπαί, I will say. εἰπάμεν, we will say.
εἰπαις, thou wilt say. εἰπάτε, ye will say.
εἰπαί γε, he will say. εἰπαί, they will say.

RELATIVES

RELATIVES.

Present Tense. ὁ δειρ, that says.

Past Tense. ὁ εὐβαίητ, that said.

Future Tense. ὁ δέαρραγ, that will say.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

δέαρραμ, I would say. δέαρραμασιν, we would say.

δέαρραδ, thou wouldst say. δέαρραδ ῥίβ, ye would say.

δέαρραδ ῥε, he would say. δέαρραδιν, they would say.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

ἂν νδέαρραμ, if I would say, &c. like the Potential Mood, in all its persons, but prefixing ὁα, *if*, and eclipsing the initial by η.

The passive Voice, Ancient Mode, is the same as the passive Voice, modern Mode.

INTERROGATIVES PRESENT.

ἂν ἀβαίμ, do I say?

ἂν εὐβαίμαμ, do we say?

ἂν ἀβαίη τῦ, dost thou say?

ἂν δειρ ῥίβ, do ye say?

ἂν ἀβαίη ῥε, does he say?

ἂν δειρδ, do they say?

Negative, Νί.

INTERROGATIVES

INTERROGATIVES PAST:

Ναυ οὐβναι, did I say.

Ναυ οὐβναι, didst thou say, &c. through all the
Persons

Negative, Νιον, or νιαυ.

INTERROGATIVES FUTURE.

Ον Δεαυαδ, -αν Δεαυαδ me, shall I say, &c.

Negative, Νι.

*Conjugation of the irregular Verb Αβαιν, say, or
speak, &c.*

This Verb is conjugated in all its Moods and
Tenses like a regular Verb of the second conju-
gation, except in the infinitive Mood and Parti-
ciples, which are the same as the foregoing
Verb.

Conjugation of Τιγim, I come.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. (21.)

Singular.

Plural.

Τιγim, I come.

τιγim, -τιγ tu, thou
comest.

Τιγ γim, -τιγεαμαοιο, we
come.

τιγ γib, -τιγεαβαν, ye
come.

S

τιγ

Singular.

τις γε, he comes.

Plural.

τις γιάδ,-τιγίδ, they
come.*Past Tense.*ἐαίμις με,-ἐαίμγεαγ, I
came.ἐαίμις γίμ,-ἐαίμγαμαρ, we
came.ἐαίμις τυ,-ἐαίμγιγ,-ἐαί-
μγαιγ, thou camest.ἐαίμις γίβ,-ἐαίμγαβάρ, ye
came.

ἐαίμις γε, he came.

ἐαίμις γιάδ,-ἐαίμγαδάρ,
they came.*Future Tense.*τιοεφάδ με,-τιοεφάδ, I
will come.τιοεφάδ γίμ,-τιοεφάδαοιδ,
τιοεφάμαρ, we will
come.τιοεφάδ τυ,-τιοεφάιγ,
thou wilt come.τιοεφάδ γίβ,-τιοεφάδβάρ,
ye will come.τιοεφάδ γε, he will
come.τιοεφάδ γιάδ,-τιοεφάοιδ,
they will come.*RELATIVES.**Present Tense.* τίγεαγ, that cometh.*Past Tense.* ἐαίμγεαγ, that came.*Future Tense.* τίοεφαγ, that will come.*POTENTIAL MOOD.*

ἐτιοεφάμ, I would come.

ἐτιοεφάδαοιγ,-ἐτιοεφάδ γίμ,
we would come.ἐτιοεφάδ, thou wouldst
come.ἐτιοεφάδ γίβ,-ἐτιοεφάδε, ye
would come.ἐτιοεφάδ γε, he would
come.ἐτιοεφάδ γιάδ,-ἐτιοεφάδαοιγ
they would come.*CONDITIONAL*

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

Θα ὀτιοφᾶμ, if I
would come.

Θα ὀτιοφᾶσθαι, -θα
ὀτιοφᾶσιν, if we
would come.

Θα ὀτιοφᾶς, if thou
wouldst come.

Θα ὀτιοφᾶσθε, if ye
would come.

Θα ὀτιοφᾶς, if he
would come.

Θα ὀτιοφᾶσθαι, -θα
ὀτιοφᾶσιν, if they
would come.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

ἔλ, come thou.

ἔλασθαι, -ἔλασθε, let us come.

ἔλασθε, come ye.

ἔλ, let him come.

ἔλ, let them come.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

ἔλ, or ἔλ, to come.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. ἔλ, coming.

Past Tense. ἔλ, having come.

Future Tense. ἔλ, about to come.

Irregular

Irregular Verb τέαδ, or τέιδ, go.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

	τέαδαι γῆν, -τέαδαμαί, - ἰμτίγ γῆν, let us go.
τέδ, -ἰμτίγ, go thou.	τέαδαίδε, -ἰμτίγε, -ἰμτίγ γῆν, go ye.
τέαδαι γε, -ἰμτίγεδ γε, let him go.	τέαδαίδι, -τέαδαι γῆν, - ἰμτίγιδ, let them go.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

δο, or αδ, to go.

PARTICIPLES.

Present. ὄν δουλ, going.

Past. ἰαυ νουλ, having gone.

Future. ὄν τιδουλ, about going.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

τέαδαι, -τέαδ me, I go.	τέαδ γῆν, -τέαδαμαί, -τέαδ- αμαίδ, we go.
τέαδ tu τέαδαι, thou goest.	τέαδ γῆν, -τέαδαβαι, -τέαδ- εαδ, ye go.
τέαδ γε, he goes.	τέαδ γῆν, -τέαδαίδ, they go.

Past Tense.

έυαδ me, -έυαδαί, I went.	έυαδ γῆν, -έυαμαί, we went.
------------------------------	--------------------------------

έυαδ

Singular.

Plural.

εὔας tu, -εὔασαις, thou,
&c.

εὔας γε, he went,

εὔας ῥις, -χῦας γε, -εὔας
βῆ, ye went.

εὔας ῥιας, -εὔασαν, they
went.

Future Tense.

ῥαεῖαδ me, -ῥαεῖαδ, I
will go.

ῥαεῖαδ tu, -ῥαεῖαις,
thou wilt go.

ῥαεῖαδ γε, he will go.

ῥαεῖαδ ῥιῖ, -ῥαεῖαμασις,
we will go.

ῥαεῖαδ ῥις, -ῥαεῖαδαν, ye
will go.

ῥαεῖαδ ῥιας, -ῥαεῖαις,
they will go.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ῥαεῖαμ, I would go.

ῥαεῖαδ, thou wouldst
go.

ῥαεῖαδ γε, he would
go.

ῥαεῖαδ ῥιῖ, -ῥαεῖαμασις
we would go.

ῥαεῖαδ ῥις, -ῥαεῖαις γε,
ye would go.

ῥαεῖαδ ῥιας, -ῥαεῖαις,
they would go.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Ὅα ῥαεῖαμ, if I would go, &c. as in all the per-
sons of the potential Mood.

Irregular

*Irregular Verb ċiġim, I see.***ACTIVE VOICE.****INDICATIVE MOOD.***Present Tense.***Singular.**

ċiġim, I see.

ċiġ tu, -ċiġir, thou seest.

ċiġ fe, he sees.

Plural.

ċiġ rin, -ċiġmib, we see.

ċiġ rib, -ċiġtibh, ye see.

ċiġ riad, -ċiġib, they see.

*Past Tense.*ċonairc me, -ċonaircar, I
saw.

ċonairc tu, -ċonaircar, thou, &c.

ċonairc fe, he saw.

ċonairc rin, -ċoncamar, we
saw.ċonairc rib, -ċoncabar, ye
saw.

ċonairc riad, -ċoncadar, they saw.

*Future Tense.*ċiġridh me, -ċiġread, I
will see.ċiġridh tu, -ċiġrir, thou
wilt see.

ċiġridh fe, he will see.

ċiġridh rin, -ċiġreadhmar, we
will see.ċiġridh rib, ċiġridhe, -ċiġ-
readhbar, ye will see.

ċiġridh riad, -ċiġridhib, they will see.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ċiġrin, I would see.

ċiġread rin, -ċiġreadmar, we would see.

ċiġrin,

Singular.	Plural.
ċiġfeadh, thou wouldst see.	ċiġfead ġib, ye would see.
ċiġfead ġe, he would see.	ċaġfead ġiadh, -ċiġfiðij, they would see.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da bfeicfin, if I would see.	Da bfeicfeð ġiñ, -Da bfeicfeamaoij, if we, &c.
Da bfeicfeadh, if thou, &c.	Da bfeicfead ġib, if ye, &c.
Da bfeicfead ġe, if he, &c.	Da bfeicfead ġiadh, -Da bfeicfiðij, if they, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	feiceamaoij, -feicið ġiñ, let us see.
feic, see thou.	feicið ġib, feiciðhe, see ye.
feicið ġe, let him see.	feicið ġiadh, -feiciðij, let them see.

This Verb takes its imperative and infinitive Moods and Participles from feicim, *I see*, and not from feačam, *I view*; hence it has ċiġim, or fecim, for its habitual form.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

ċitear me, -faictear me, I am seen.	ċitear iñ, -faictear iñ, we are seen.
	ċitear

Singular.

Plural.

chítear tú, -faicítear tú, cítear ib, -faicítear ib,
thou art seen. ye are seen.

chítear é, -faicítear é, cítear iad, -faicítear iad,
he is seen. they are seen.

Past Tense.

conáicad me, or chonácadh me, tú, é, m, ib, iad, I
was seen, thou wast seen, &c.

Future Tense.

Chidpear me, tú, é, &c. I will be seen, thou, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Faicfidhe me, &c. I would be seen.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da bfaicfidhe me, &c, if I would be seen, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Faicítear tú, &c. be thou seen, &c.

*Irregular Verb Beir, take.**IMPERATIVE MOOD.*

beir, take thou.

beirged ym, -beirgedhmaoir,
beirnam, let us take.

beirgedh yib, -beiridhe,
take ye.

beirged

Singular.

Plural.

beipeadh ye, let him take. beipeadh siad, -beipeadís, let
them take.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a bpeit, to take.

PARTICIPLES.

Present. ag bpeit, taking.

Past. tar mbpeit, having taken.

Future. ar ti bpeit about to take.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

bepim, I take.

bepim sin, -bepemair, we
take.

bepim tu, -bepir, thou
takest.

bepim sib, -bepitidh, ye
take.

bepim ye, he takes.

bepim siad, -bepid, they
take.

Past Tense.

rug me, -rugair, I took.

rug sin, -rugamar, we
took.

rug tu, -rugair, thou
didst take.

rug sib, -rugabar, ye
took.

rug ye, he took.

rug siad, -rugadar, they
took.

Future Tense.

beppeadh me, -beppeadh,
I will take.

beppeadh sin, beppeamar,
we will take.

T

beppeadh

Singular.

Plural.

beirfeadh tu, beirfin,
thou wilt take.

beirfeadh se, he will
take.

beirfeadh sib, ye will
take.

beirfeadh siad, -beirfeadaib,
they will take.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

beirfin, I would take.

beirfeadh sin, -beirfeadaib,
we would take.

beirfeadh, -beirfin, thou
wouldst take.

beirfeadh sib, -beirfidhe,
ye would take

beirfeadh se, he would
take.

beirfeadh siad, -bheirfidib,
they would take.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da mbeirfin, &c. if I would take, &c. as in the Po-
tential Mood.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

beirtear tu, &c. be thou taken, &c.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

beirtear me, tu, e, &c. I am taken, thou, &c.

Past Tense.

rugadh me, &c. I was taken, &c.

Future

Future Tense.

beɣɣeap me, &c. I will be taken, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

beɣɣiðe me, &c. I would be taken, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

ða mbeɣɣiðe me, &c. if I would be taken, &c.

Irregular Verb, Ðeiɣim, I say.

IMPERATIVE MOOD,

Singular.

Plural.

Tabaiɣ, give thou.

Tabaiɣid ɣin, Tabɣamaoɣ,
let us give.

tabaiɣid ɣe, let him
give.

tabaiɣid ɣib, tabɣaiðeɣe,
tabɣaiðe, give ye.

tabaiɣid ɣiad, tabɣaiðiɣ,
let them give.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Ðo, or a tabaiɣt, to give.

PARTICIPLES

Present Tense. ʔɣ tabɣt, giving.

Past Tense. ɣap ðtabɣt, having given.

Future Tense. ʔin ti tabaiɣt, about to give.

INDICATIVE

INDICATIVE MOOD

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
beipim, I give.	beip rīn, -beipeamar, we give.
beip tu, -beipir, thou givest.	beip rib, -beipebar, 'ye give.
beip re, he gives.	beip riad, -beipid, they give.

Past Tense.

tuḡ me, -tuḡar, I gave.	tuḡ rīn, -tuḡamar, we gave.
tuḡ tu, -tuḡar, thou didst give.	tuḡ rib, -tuḡabar, ye gave.
tuḡ re, he gave.	tuḡ riad, -tuḡadar, they gave.

Future Tense. (22.)

beirpead me, -beirpead, I will give.	beirpead rīn, -beirpeadamar, we will give.
beirpead tu, -beirpir, thou wilt give.	beirpeadh rib, ye will give.
beirpeadh re, he will give.	beirpeadh riad, -beirpid, they will give.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

bheirpīn, I would give.	bheirpead rīn, -bheirpeadamar, we would give.
bheirpead, thou wouldst give.	bheirpead ribh, -bheirpidre, ye would give.
bheirpead re, he would give.	bheirpead riad, -bheirpeadamar, they would give.

CONDITIONAL

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
Da Dtabhairfin, if I would give.	Da Dtabhgfread ym, -Da Dtabhnamaoir, if we would give.
Da Dtabhgfadh, if thou wouldst give.	Da dtabhgfed ye, -da dta- bhraiohye, -da dta- bhraiohe, if ye, &c.
Da Dtabhairfread ye, if he gives.	Da dtabhairfread iad, -da dtabhraioir, if they would give.

The imperative may also be expressed by tug, give thou; tugad ye, let him give, &c. terminating all the persons as in tabhair, tabhairid ye, &c.

 PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

beirtear me, -tuctar me, I am given.	beirtear im, -tuctar im, we are given.
beirtear tu, -tuctar tu, thou art given.	beirtear ibh, -tuctar ibh, ye are given.
beirtear e, -tuctar e, he is given.	beirtear iad, -tuctar iad, they are given.

Past Tense.

tugadh me, I was given.	tugad im, we were given.
tugadh tu, thou wast given.	tugadh ibh, ye were given.
tugad e, he was given.	tugadh iad, they, &c.

Future

Future Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

bēaṛṣaṛ me, I will be given.	bēaṛṣaṛ m̄, we will be given.
bēaṛṣaṛ ṭu, thou wilt be given.	bēaṛṣaṛ ibh, ye will be given.
bēaṛṣaṛ é, he will be given.	bēaṛṣaṛ iad, they will be given.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

bēaṛṣaṛde me, ṭu, é, m̄, &c. I would be given,
thou, he, we, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da mbēaṛṣaṛde me, ṭu, é, &c. if I would be given,
thou, he, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

beyṛṣaṛ, or tuḡṣaṛ, be given.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a bheṛṣ ṭabhaṛṣa, to be given.

Irregular Verb, beaṛ, bring forth.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

beaṛad ṣm̄, let us bring
forth.

beaṛ

Singular.	Plural.
bear, bring forth.	bednad ribh, bring ye forth.
bednad ri, let her bring forth.	bednad riad, let them bring forth.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a bheac̃, to bring forth.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. Ag̃ bheac̃, bringing forth.

Past Tense. Iar mbheac̃, having brought forth.

Future Tense. Ag̃ ti bheac̃, about to bring forth.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

béanam, I bring forth.	béanan rīm, -béanamair, we bring forth.
béanan tu, -béanair, thou bringest forth.	béanan ribh, -béanabhair, ye bring forth.
béanair ri, she brings forth.	béanan riad, -béanair, they bring forth.

Past Tense.

rug me, -rugair, I brought forth.	rug rīm, -rugamair, we brought forth.
rug tu, -rugair, thou didst bring forth.	rug ribh, -rugabhair, ye brought forth.
rug ri, she brought forth.	rug riad, -rugadair, they brought forth.

Future

Future Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
béarraidh me, -béarrad, I will bring forth.	béarraidh γῆ, -béarrama, we will bring forth.
béarraidh tu, -béarrar, thou wilt bring forth.	béarraidh sib, -béarrabhar, ye will bring forth.
béarraidh γῆ, she will bring forth.	béarraidh siad, -béarraid, they will bring forth.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

béarram, &c. I would bring forth, &c. as in Verbs
of the first conjugation.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da mbéarram, &c. if I would bring forth, &c.
terminating as in the potential; but eclipsing
the initial by m.

*PASSIVE VOICE.**IMPERATIVE MOOD.*

bear̃tar tu, é, &c. be thou born, he, &c.

*INDICATIVE MOOD**Present Tense.*

bear̃tar, me, tu, é, in, &c. I am born, thou, he,
we, &c.

Past Tense.

Rugas me, tu, é, &c. I was born, thou, he, &c.

Future

Future Tense.

béapfap me, tu, ē, &c. I will be born, thou, he, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

béapfaiohe me, &c. I would be born, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da mbéapfaiohe me, &c. if I would be born, &c.

Irregular Verb Clr̃n, hear.

*ACTIVE VOICE.**IMPERATIVE MOOD.**Singular.**Plural.*

	clr̃ñid r̃ñ, -clr̃ñidhm̃is,
	let us hear.
clr̃ñ, hear thou.	clr̃ñid r̃ibh, -clr̃ñidh̃e,
	hear ye.
clr̃ñid r̃e, let him hear.	clr̃ñid r̃iad, -clr̃ñid̃is, let
	them hear.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a chl̃r̃ytm̃, -chloy, to hear.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. Al̃g chl̃r̃ytm̃, -chloy, hearing.

Past Tense. Iap̃ gchl̃r̃ytm̃, -gchloy, having heard.

Future Tense. Ap̃ ti chl̃r̃ytm̃, -chloy, about to hear.

*U**INDICATIVE*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

clḡmm, I hear.	clḡn ḡm̄, -clḡneamam, we hear.
clḡmm tu, -clḡmm, thou hearest.	clḡn ḡbh, -clḡneabharm, ye hear.
clḡmḡe, he hears.	clḡn ḡad, -clḡneadam, they hear.

Past Tense.

chūaladh me, -chūalam, I heard.	chūaladh ḡm̄, -chūalamam, we heard.
chūaladh tu, -chūalam, thou didst hear.	chūaladh ḡbh, -chūalabham, ye heard.
chūaladh ḡe, he hears.	chūaladh ḡad, -chūaladam, they heard.

Future Tense.

clḡmpeadh me, -clḡmpeadh, I will hear.	clḡmpeadh ḡm̄, -clḡmpeadam, we will hear.
clḡmpeadh tu, -clḡmpeadh, thou wilt hear.	clḡmpeadh ḡbh, -clḡmpeabham, ye will hear.
clḡmpeadh ḡe, he will hear.	clḡmpeadh ḡad, -clḡmpeadam, they will hear.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

clḡmpm̄, I would hear.	clḡmpm̄ ḡm̄, -clḡmpmh̄m̄, we would hear.
clḡmpm̄h, thou wouldst hear.	clḡmpm̄ ḡbh, -clḡmpmh̄ ḡe, ye would hear.
clḡmpm̄ ḡe, he would hear.	clḡmpm̄ ḡad, -clḡmpmh̄, they would hear.

CONDITIONAL

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Ὅα ἤκημι, &c. if I would hear, &c. as in the potential Mood.

*PASSIVE VOICE.**IMPERATIVE MOOD.*

Κητεῖν ἑ, be thou heard, &c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Ὅ, or αἰεὶ κητε, to be heard.

PARTICIPLE.

Κητε, heard.

*INDICATIVE MOOD.**Present Tense.*

Κητεῖν με, ἑ, &c. I am heard, thou, he, &c.

Past Tense.

Κηθεῖν με, or κηθεῖν με, ἑ, &c. I was heard, thou, he, &c.

Future Tense.

Κησεῖν με, ἑ, &c. I will be heard, thou, he, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Κησοῖν με, ἑ, &c. I would be heard, thou, &c.

CONDITIONAL

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Ὅα γελῆναι με, &c. if I would be heard, &c. as in the potential Mood.

Some Authors consider this Verb and *cloiym*, I hear, as regulars, and write the past Tense *clḗmy*, and *clōiyy*, I heard.

Irregular Verb *ῥάγ*, find, or get.

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

ῥάγ, find thou.*ῥάγας ἡμῶν*, - *ῥάγαμασιν*, let us find,*ῥάγας ὑμῶν*, - *ῥάγασις*, find ye.*ῥάγας ἑ*, let him find. *ῥάγας ἑαυτῶν*, - *ῥάγαδασιν*, let them find.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

ὀῦῥάγαί, to find.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. *ὀνῥάγαί*, finding.*Past Tense.* *ἔον ὀῦῥάγαί*, having found.*Future Tense.* *ἔτι ὀῦῥάγαί*, about to find.

INDICATIVE

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
fāgam, I find.	fāgan ƿīn, -fāgaman, we find.
fāgan tu, -fāgair, thou findest.	fāgan ƿib, -fāgabair, ye find.
fāgan ƿe, he finds.	fāgan ƿiad, -fāgaio, they find.

Past Tense.

ƿuair me, -ƿuair, I found.	ƿuair ƿīn, -ƿaīnaman, we found.
ƿuair tu, -ƿuair, thou didst find.	ƿuair ƿib, -ƿuairabair, ye found.
ƿuair ƿe, he found.	ƿuair ƿiad, -ƿuairadair, they found.

Future Tense.

Ʒeabƿaio me, -Ʒeabƿaio, I will find.	Ʒeabƿaio ƿīn, -Ʒeabƿaman, we will find.
Ʒeabƿaio tu, -Ʒeabƿair, thou wilt find.	Ʒeabƿaio ƿib, ye will find.
Ʒeabƿaio ƿe, he will find.	Ʒeabƿaio ƿiad, -Ʒeabƿaio, they will find.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Ʒeabƿam, I would find.	Ʒeabƿaio ƿīn, -Ʒeabƿamaioi, we would find.
Ʒeabƿaio, thou wouldst find.	Ʒeabƿaio ƿib, ye would find.
Ʒeabƿaio ƿe, he would find.	Ʒeabƿaio ƿiad, -Ʒeabƿaioi, they would find.

CONDITIONAL

CONDITION L MOOD.

Ɔa bráǵam, if I would find. &c terminating all
the persons as in the potential Mood.

 PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

ƿáǵtan, be found.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

ƿáǵtan me, tu, é, -ƿrit-	ƿáǵtan m̄, ib, iad, -ƿritear
ear me, tu, é, I am	m̄, ib, iad, we are found,
found, &c.	&c.

Past Tense.

ƿuarnad me, tu, é, &c. -ƿrit me, tu, ē, &c. I was
found, &c.

Future Tense.

Ʒeabƿar me, tu, ē, m̄, ibh, iad, -ƿáǵƿear me, tu, ē,
m̄, ibh, iad, I will be found, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Ʒeabƿaide, me, &c, ƿáǵƿaide me, &c. I would be
found, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Ɔa Ʒeabƿaide me, &c, if I would be found, &c.
as in the potential Mood.

This

This Verb borrows its indicative future, and its potential Mood from *geabham*, I get, or receive.

Irregular Verb *nig*, reach, or arrive at.

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

	<i>Nigeam, nigeamais, let us reach</i>
<i>nig, reach thou.</i>	<i>Nigeaöye, reach ye.</i>
<i>nigeaö ye, let him reach.</i>	<i>Nigeaö siad, nigiöis, let them reach.</i>

PARTICIPLE. *Roctam*, reaching.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

<i>Nigim, I reach.</i>	<i>Nigiö sin, Nigeamar, we reach.</i>
<i>Nigiö tu, nigis, thou reachest.</i>	<i>Nigiö sib, ye reach.</i>
<i>Nigiö ye, he reaches.</i>	<i>Nigiö siad, they reach.</i>

Past Tense.

<i>Raimic me, Rangas, I reached.</i>	<i>Raimic sin, Rangamar, we reached.</i>
<i>Raimic tu, Rangas, thou reachedst.</i>	<i>Raimic sibh, Rangabhar, ye reached.</i>
<i>Raimic ye, he reached.</i>	<i>Raimic siad, Rangabar, they reached.</i>

Future

Future Tense.

Riġpib me, - Riġpib, I	Riġpib ħm, - Riġpibmib, we
will reach.	will reach.
Riġpib tu, - Riġpib, thou	Riġpib ħibh, ye will reach.
wilt reach.	
Riġpib ħe, he will	Riġpib ħiib, - Riġpib, they
reach.	will reach.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Riġpim, I would reach.	Riġpib ħm, we would
	reach.
Riġpib, thou wouldst	Riġpib ħibh, ye would
reach.	reach.
Riġpib ħe, he would	Riġpib ħiib, they would
reach.	reach.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Oa Riġpim, &c. if I would reach, &c. as in the potential Mood.

OF IMPERSONALS.

All Impersonal Verbs have passive terminations, as in the third person singular, in the various Moods and Tenses ; thus :

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

lūaōtar, let it be reported.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. lūaōtar, it is reported.

Past

Past. lúadað, it was reported.

Future. luadfan, it will be reported.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

lúadfaio, it would be reported.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da lúadfaio, if it would be reported.

See Syntax.

OF INTERROGATIVES AND NEGATIVES.

The Interrogatives and Negatives of the various Moods and Tenses are the same in both voices.

The Interrogative of the indicative Mood, present Tense, is *a*, or *an*, and *nae*; and the Negative is *nī*.

In the active Voice, the Interrogative requires the initial letter of the Verb to be eclipsed, if it be a consonant of the influenced class, and before vowels, requires *n* to be prefixed; and the Negative causes aspiration, if the initial be aspirable.

Example.

Interrogatives.	Negatives.
<i>a</i> , or <i>an</i> mealam? do I deceive?	<i>Ni</i> mealam, I do not deceive.
<i>a</i> , or <i>an</i> gceiliu? dost thou conceal?	<i>Ni</i> ceiliu, thou dost not conceal.
	<i>a</i> , or

X

Interrogatives.

Negatives.

U, or an mealan ye? does he deceive?	Ni mealan ye, he does not deceive.
Mac mealan? dost thou not deceive.	Ni mealan, you do not deceive.
Mac gceilín? does not he conceal?	Ni ceilín ye, he does not conceal.

In the passive voice, the Interrogative has no influence on the initial of the Verb, but the Negative causes aspiration.

Example.

Interrogatives.

Negatives.

U, or an mealtar me? am I deceived.	Ni mealtar me, I am not deceived.
Mac mealtar tu? art thou deceived.	Ni mealtar tu, you are not deceived.

In the past Tense, indicative Mood, the Interrogative is an, and naçan, or as it is contracted nan; and the Negative is man, or nion. In the active voice, the Interrogative and Negative both cause aspiration, if the initial be aspirable; but in the passive voice, the initial suffers no change.

Example.

Interrogatives.

Negatives.

An mealay? didst thou deceive?	Nin, man, or nion mealay, I did not deceive.
Man, or naçan mealay? didst thou not deceive?	Nian mealao me, I was not deceived.
An mealadh me? was I deceived?	Man mealao tu, you were not deceived.
Man mealadh me? was not I deceived?	

In

In the future indicative, the Interrogatives and Negatives have the same influence on the initial as in the present indicative.

Example.

Interrogatives.	Negatives.
α, or αν mealται? wilt thou deceive?	η mealταδ, I will not deceive.
ηαυ mealται? wilt thou not deceive?	η mealται με, I will not be deceived.
α, or αν mealται με? shall I be deceived?	η mealται τυ, you will not be deceived.
ηαυ mealται με? shall I not be deceived?	

In the imperative Mood, the prohibitive is ηα, in both voices.

Example.

Να meal, do not deceive.
 Να mealται τυ, be not deceived.

In the potential Mood, the optative sign is ο; as, ο mealται, mayest thou deceive; ο mealται τυ, may thou be deceived.

Ουρ also becomes an optative sign when followed by ουδ, or ρα; as,

Ουρ ουδ mealτα βειδι, — ουρ ρα mealτα βειδι, mayest thou be deceived. Which is the same as ο ραβαι mealτα.

The signs of the potential Mood are οα, μα, ο, and ουρ.

Example.

Example.

Da mealþam, if I would deceive.

Ma mealam, if I deceive.

Go mealþað, until I will deceive.

Muþ mealþan, unless you will deceive; or,
if, &c.

AFFIRMATIVES.

Maþ mealay, *as* I deceived.

Guþ mealay, *that* I deceived.

Go mealan, *that* thou deceivest.

ðo meal, (23.) *that* deceived.

ʒl meal, (24.) *who* deceived.

OF ADVERBS.

ALL Adjectives become Adverbs by placing the particle *γο* before them. This particle is but a sign without a meaning, like *ly* in English; as, *μιλῖς*, sweet; *γο μιλῖς*, sweetly: *γαρ μιλῖς*, most sweet; *γο γαρ μιλῖς*, most sweetly. Thus the positive and superlative. The comparative also becomes adverbial by adding *οε* to it; as, *ἢ περρὸε τὸ γιν*, you are the better for that; *ἢ περρὸε με γο*, I am not the better for this, &c. &c.

All particles prefixed to Verbs become Adverbs, and are divided into Interrogatives, Affirmatives, Negatives, Prohibitives, Conditionals, and Optatives. Examples of these have been given already, under the head Verbs, pages 163 to 166.

The following are used as Adverbs, though, according to *Ciocat*, they are all compounds.

α βροῦαιρ, in the presence.	α ἡλ, hither.
α βρογ, this side.	αμαῦ, out.
α ζκοῖνγ, opposite.	αμáιλ, like.
αιρ αḡαῖο, forwards.	αμλαῖο, so, equal.
αιρ φαδ, along.	α μαπαῦ, to-morrow.
αιρ πεδ, throughout.	α μεαγζ, amidst.
αιρ φυδ, amongst.	α μηγ, without.
αιρ ζκυλ, backwards.	α ηέ, yesterday.
	α ηέμπεαῦτ, together.

α ηιαρ,

a map, from west.	go, until.
anaðyðipatain, the day	go aipō, at least.
after to-morrow.	go poi, yet, hereafter.
a muō, to-day.	lonay, so that.
a mior, from below.	Waile, along.
a noct, to-night.	ma, if.
a noin, from east.	may, (for ma iy) if.
a noiy, now.	mapaon, in union.
a nuay, from above.	mayeao, why then.
a nun, thither.	ma ta, if so.
annao, seldom.	munc, often.
a piy, again.	Oin, for.
a peioin, last-night.	oy, (for uao iy) since.
a ytiç, within.	oy aipō, publickly.
a yteac, in.	oy iypol, privately.
ceana, already.	Re ceile, in conjunc-
cum, (for ionay) so that,	tion.
in order.	Siap, westwards.
Do deay, southwards.	yioy, down.
do tuao, northwards.	yioy, below.
oa bpiç, because.	yoin, eastwards.
oa, if.	yuaç, up.
Eaon, that is.	yuaç, above.
Pa yeaç, successively,	tapcuioné, the day be-
copiously.	fore yesterday.
roy, moreover.	tal, beyond.
pa deoiç, lastly.	tapéiy, after.
Se gun, although.	teanc, scarcely.
giweao, but, neverthe-	Uao deay, from south.
less.	uao tuao, from north.

The following negative, intensive, and reiterative Particles, are used adverbially in composition.

Negatives,

Negatives, used as de, dis, mis, in, ir, un, &c. in English.

Negatives.	Substantives and Adjectives.	Compounds.
am,	ζαν, convenience.	amζαν, inconvenience.
an,	πό, prosperity.	anπό, adversity.
ead,	τιον, heavy.	éadτιον, light.
eağ,	ceαντ, justice.	éağceαντ, injustice.
do,	comγεαc, comprehensible.	docomγεαc, incomprehensible.
di,	meαγ, respect.	dimεαγ, disrespect.
mi,	γαγτα, pleased.	miγαγτα, displeased.
neam,	buan, durable, permanent.	neambuan, transitory.
eaγ,	capαιδ, a friend.	eaγcapαιδ, an enemy.
Intensive.		
an,	τεαγ, heat.	anteαγ, excessive heat.
iom,	fulanğ, patience.	iomfulanğ, long-suffering.
ur,	ğpánna, ugly.	urğpánna, very ugly.

do is reiterative; as, buailte, beaten; adbuailte, re-beaten. In betokens fitness, or propriety; as, déanta, done, mdeanta, should or ought to be done; maipm, fit to bear arms.

So, in compounds, signifies goodness, an aptness or facility in doing; as, roblaγδα, well-flavoured; γoleağta, fusible; γojnte, ductile, pliable, &c.

The poetical rule of caol ne caol, aguf leatán ne leatán, cannot with propriety influence an immutable particle; therefore, in composition, these particles should never vary in their orthography,

graphy, on account of the broad or slender vowel that may happen to follow them in the compound; thus, *ionmólta*, laudable; *anbpíoy*, ignorant; *aimleay*, hurt, should never be written (as they often improperly are) *ionmoltá*, *anbpíoy*, *aimleay*, &c. Some writers are so much attached to the rule of a "broad with a broad, and a slender with a slender," that they change even the signs of comparison; thus they write *nomíliy*, *animíliy*, *γaymíliy*, &c. instead of *nomíliy*, *animíliy*, *γaymíliy*, &c.

Here it will be necessary to take notice of the *General Rule*, *leatan ne leatan, agus caol ne caol, broad with broad, and slender with slender*, prescribed by Grammarians, for the correspondence of vowels, in words of two or more syllables; according to which, if the last vowel in the first syllable of a word be broad, the first vowel in the succeeding syllable must be broad also, and so on to the end of the word. Or if the last vowel in the preceding syllable be slender, the first vowel of the ensuing syllable must be slender also. Thus *leatan* cannot be written *leaten*, or *leatin*, because *a* the last vowel in the first syllable is broad; nor can *míliy*, sweet, be written *mílay*, *míloy*, or *míluγ*, because the preceding vowel is slender. This rule was originally adopted by the Bards, for prosaic cadence in Dactyles and Spondees, and chiefly for harmonious similitude of terminations in Rhyme or Metre, as in the following Example from the "Blind Man's Soliloquy."

“Ma D’éag mo macγa, puair ceannay ne tpeime,
ay ndóig
“Ni áonaó míre, beir ay bñlle, gan maohayc na
dheóig.”

Here

Here $\delta\epsilon\omicron\iota\tilde{\gamma}$ cannot be written $\delta\iota\alpha\iota\tilde{\gamma}$, although exactly the same in sense.

From this Poetic privilege proceed the various forms of words of the same signification; as $\mu\epsilon\omicron\iota$, for $\mu\epsilon\upsilon\iota$, a finger; $\beta\epsilon\omicron\iota$, for $\beta\epsilon\upsilon\iota$, a mouth; $\rho\epsilon\omicron\iota$, for $\rho\epsilon\upsilon\iota$, grass; $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\iota$, for $\delta\epsilon\omicron\iota$, a tear, or drop, &c. &c. &c. But compounds, especially in prose, were never subject to this rule; as is evident from the following: $\epsilon\alpha\tau\iota\mu\iota\iota\delta$, a warrior; $\beta\eta\tilde{\gamma}\upsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\epsilon$, melodious; $\delta\mu\iota\tilde{\gamma}\nu\alpha\delta\eta\acute{\alpha}\epsilon$, tinselled; $\gamma\omicron\tilde{\gamma}\iota\tilde{\gamma}\acute{\alpha}\epsilon$, hypocritical; $\omicron\mu\epsilon\tilde{\gamma}\mu\tau\epsilon$, still-born; $\lambda\alpha\tilde{\gamma}\beta\iota\tilde{\gamma}\acute{\alpha}\epsilon$, feeble, &c. &c. &c.

OF PREPOSITIONS.

THERE are but few Prepositions that are not used in composition, and chiefly with Pronouns.

Simple Prepositions.	Cases governed.	Simple Prepositions.	Cases governed.
ἐν, at.	<i>Abl.</i>	με, with.	<i>Abl.</i>
ἐν, in. ἐν, in.	<i>Abl.</i>	με, with.	<i>Abl.</i>
ἐν, or ἐν, on.	<i>Abl.</i>	πρὸ, before.	<i>Acc.</i>
ἐκ, out of.	<i>Abl.</i>	παρά, besides.	<i>Acc.</i>
εἰς, to, towards.	<i>Dat.</i>	ἐπὶ, over.	<i>Acc.</i>
ἀπό, off, from.	<i>Abl.</i>	διὰ, through.	<i>Acc.</i>
πρὸς, to.	<i>Dat.</i>	ἀπό, from.	<i>Abl.</i>
ἐν, between.	<i>Acc.</i>	περί, -um, about.	<i>Acc.</i>
ὑπο, -um, -um, under.	<i>Abl.</i>		

For the method of compounding the above with Pronouns, and the manner of declining them, see Compound Pronouns, p. 82, 83, &c.

Simple Prepositions.	Cases governed.
ἐν, in.	<i>Ablative.</i>
εἰς, towards.	<i>Genitive.</i>
ἐν, by.	<i>Accusative.</i>
περί, about.	<i>Ablative.</i>
ἐν, without.	<i>Ablative.</i>
πρὸς, to.	<i>Dative.</i>
ὑπο, -um, in.	<i>Ablative.</i>

These

These are not used in composition, except $\pi\alpha$, when joined with $\delta\iota\alpha\gamma$, after; as, $\pi\alpha\delta\eta\epsilon\omicron\gamma$, lastly. $\varsigma\alpha$ and $\gamma\alpha\eta$ are only contractions for $\alpha\eta\gamma\alpha$, which when followed by a vowel, takes η in its termination.

$\iota\alpha\eta$, after, is used in composition only, in Participles and Substantives; as, $\iota\alpha\eta\beta\alpha\iota$, a tail, from $\iota\alpha\eta$, after, and $\beta\alpha\iota$, a member.

$\delta\iota\alpha\gamma$, behind, $\omicron\gamma\epsilon\iota\omicron\eta$, above, $\tau\alpha\omicron\beta\eta\epsilon\iota\mu$, about, $\tau\iota\mu\epsilon\iota\omicron\iota\iota$, around, &c. govern Genitive Cases, and are not compounded with Pronouns, but always expressed by passives, and are deemed Substantives, though having an influence on their subsequent impersonal Nouns.

OF CONJUNCTIONS.

THE Conjunctions are few: Copulative and Disjunctive.

$\kappa\alpha\iota$, and.—Copulative and Affirmative.

$\eta\upsilon$, or, nor.—Disjunctive and Negative.

$\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\gamma$, but.—Disjunctive and Conditional.

$\alpha\gamma$ and γ , are only contractions for $\alpha\gamma\upsilon$.

OF

OF INTERJECTIONS.

THESE are sudden indications of sorrow, surprise, &c.

ῥαῖαον! alas! compounded of ῥά-πό-ῑέυμ, a very sour or bitter cause!

Μαίηγ! hapless! compounded of μηῑ-αηῑ, out of the ark!

Μονῡαίη! woe is me! compounded of μο-αῡ-ῡαίη, my luckless hour!

ῥῡλλελυδῡ! halloo! compounded of ῥῡl-le-luαδῡ, blood by recital! bloody wars!

υέ, υέ! lack-a-day!

αδῡβο! murder!

βαβα! O brave!

ατατ! hey-dey!

ιόέ ιόέ! cold cold!

perishing! &c.

βαδ! death!

βυδῡ! nonsense!

With many other indefinite exclamations, inexplicably significant.

AS the letter α is so generally used, and has such variety of signification and uses, it will be necessary to point them out here, before we enter upon Syntax.

α is

Ἀ is used as a Substantive in ἄ, a hill, a waggon, &c.

as an Adjective in ἄ, lofty, eminent, &c.

as a possessive pronoun in ἄ ἑαῖν, his, head, &c.

as a relative in ἄν περ ἄ τὰ γλῶσσαι, the man *that* is well, &c.

as a Preposition in ἄ μεσολαῖ, in the bosom.

as a Vocative sign in ἄ Ὁ θεῶν, O God!

as a variation of the Article in ἑαῖν ἄ γαίης, the warrior's head.

as a sign of the infinitive Mood in ἑαῖν
Seamur ἄ γαίης Cḡlion, James
went to cut holly.

as an interrogative in ἄ ἐκεῖ γέ ἄν ἦν?
is he there?

as an affirmative in ἄ γαίης, yes.

Ἀ, when a possessive Pronoun is always in the third Person, and if the initial of its following Substantive be a mutable, it loses its natural power in the masculine singular, but retains it in the feminine; as, ἄ ἑαῖν, his head, ἄ ἑαῖν, her head. In the plural it eclipses the initial; as, ἄ γαίης, their heads; and is the same in both Genders.

SYNTAX.

ARTICLE.

1. **T**HE Article is always determinate, and agrees with its Substantive in Gender, Number, and Case; as, *an fear*, the man; *an fear*, of the man; *na fear*, the men; *an cluár*, the ear; *na cluáire*, of the ear; *na cluára*, the ears; *na gcluár*, of the ears, &c. The initial changes of Substantives, occasioned by the Article, has been explained, and exemplified, when treating of *Inflected Nouns*, in pages 22, 23, &c. When the Adjective immediately follows the Article, it is subject to the same initial changes as a Noun of the same Declension.

2. When the Article is preceded by a Particle ending in a vowel, the *a* is omitted, and the *n* unites with the Particle; as, *o'n tíg*, from the house, not *o an tíg*; *do'n gcaílin*, to the girl, not *do an gcaílin*.

3. When two Substantives come together, one governing the other in the Genitive Case, the Article is sometimes omitted; as, *Caislean Cille moine do leagad le Cathal O'Ragallan*, the castle of Kilmore was levelled by Cathal O'Reilly; *maite b'réirne*, the chiefs of Brefny. But when the Article is expressed, it is joined to the latter Substantive

Substantive only; as, *ceol na nēn*, the music of the birds; *mac an t-aoi*, the son of the artist.

Ḡac, or *ḡacá*, each, or every, being no Article, but an Adjective, can have no influence on Nouns; for *leabair ḡac fī*, is only one Substantive governed by another; thus, *leabair*, a book, *ḡac fī*, of each or every man, i. e. each or every man's book.

NOUNS.

I. THE Substantive and Adjective agree in Gender and Number.]

And here it will be necessary to correct an error, inadvertently fallen into, when treating of Adjectives, pages 57 to 60, where all the cases of the plural, except the Genitive, are made to terminate like the Genitive singular, when in fact it should be said, that Adjectives ending in consonants, and having their last vowel broad, take a broad increase in all the cases of the plural, except the Genitive; as, *na heádaig deaḡa*, the red clothes; *na cluaḡa moḡa*, the large ears; *na caílmó óḡa*, the young maids; and not *na heádaig deaḡe*, *na cluaḡa moḡe*, *na caílmó óḡe*, as was there erroneously stated. But Adjectives whose final consonant is preceded by a slender vowel, generally take a slender increase in all the cases of the plural, except the genitive; as, *lám mī*, a soft hand; *na láime mīne*, of the soft hand; *na lámá mīne*, the soft hands.

There

There are several Adjectives, like some Substantives, so irregular in their terminations that they cannot be reduced to any positive standard.

Adjectives ending in vowels never vary their terminations, in Number or Case.

2. The Gender of Adjectives is discovered by their initials, thus, if the Substantive takes *na* in the Genitive, the initial consonant of the Adjective, if mutable, loses its natural power in the Nominative Singular, but retains it in the Genitive; as, *bean macánta*, an honest woman; *na mna macánta*, of the honest woman; and if the Substantive be determinate, the initial of both Substantive and Adjective is mortified in the Nominative, but retains its natural power in the Genitive; as, *an bean macánta*, the honest woman; *na mna macánta*, of the honest woman. If the Substantive be common of two, taking *a* or *an* in the Genitive, the initials of both Substantive and Adjective retain their natural powers in the Nominative, but are mortified in the Genitive; as, *cailín macánta*, an honest maid; *an cailín macánta*, the honest maid; *an cailín macánta*, of the honest maid. The initials of all masculines are influenced in this manner. Adjectives whose initials in the Nominative singular lose their natural power, retain it in the plural; as *bean macánta*, an honest woman; *mna macánta*, honest women. And *vice versa*, if natural in the Nominative singular, it is lost in the plural, when the Substantive consists of no more than one or two syllables; as, *féar calma*, a valiant man; *fíor calma*, valiant men, unless the Adjective begin with *gc*, *gġ*, &c. which never change; as, *bean gcéimeac*, a beautiful woman; *mna gcéimeaca*, beautiful

beautiful women; fear ycéimeac, a beautiful man; fear ycéimeaca, beautiful men, &c. But if the Substantive be composed of three or more syllables, the initial of the Adjective will be natural, in both Genders and numbers; as, cailín macánta, an honest maid; cailínib macánta, honest maids; buacail macánta, an honest boy; buacailib macánta, honest boys. If the initial be a vowel it admits of no change.

3. The Adjective agrees with its Substantive, in the Nominative and Genitive, singular and plural, only; as, an fear mór, the great man; an fear mór, of the great man; na fear móra, the great men; na bfeair mór, of the great men. In all the other cases, the Adjective suffers no variation, but terminates like the Nominative; thus in the Dative plural we must write do na fearaib móra, to the great men, and not do na fearaib móraib.

4. The Adjective is usually placed after its Substantive, and agrees with it in Gender and Number; as, fear boib, a cruel man; an fear boib, of the cruel man; an bean éaol, the slender woman; na mna caoile, of the slender woman; na mna caola, the slender women; na mban éaol, of the slender women. But sometimes the Adjective precedes the Substantive, and is frequently incorporated with it, so as to form but one compound term; as, sean-aimh, old times; ogbean, a young woman. In this case the initial of the Substantive requires aspiration, unless it begin with d, f, or t, preceded by an Adjective, terminating in n; as, deag mheit, good people; droc dhne, a bad man; sean focal, an old saying; sean dhne, an old man; sean rgeul, an old story; sean tiomna, the old Testament.

In poetry the Adjective is sometimes inserted in the middle of its Substantive; thus in O'Dugan:

Ríctigeanna na puatair ngarb
ó Ragallaig na puad gṁ
Ní clṁntear doib oṁda
óṁ mṁntir Mhaol-mhin-moṁda.

5. When a Noun Substantive terminating in *ḁ*, *ṛ*, or *ṛ*, or in any of the immutable consonants, is followed by an Adjective, beginning with *ḁ*, *ṛ*, or *ṛ*, the initial of the Adjective suffers no aspiration in any case of the singular; as, *ne na ṛṛl ḁall*, with his blind eye; *ar a cluar ḁéṛ*, on his right ear; *ta ḁo bean ṛṁ*, your wife is sick; *ta mo cōṛ ṛṁm*, my foot is dry.

6. When a Substantive is the subject, of which any thing is affirmed, the Adjective generally precedes it; as, *ṛ ḁear an bean ṛṁ*, that woman is handsome; *ṛ laḁṛ an fear ṛṁ*, that is a strong man; but the Substantive sometimes precedes the Adjective; as, *ṛ fear laḁṛ e*, he is a strong man.

7. When two Substantives meet, the latter must be in the Genitive Case, and if it be followed by Adjectives, they must be Genitives also; as, *cean an cailṁ*, the head of the maid; *lām an fṛṛ*, the hand of the man; *cean an cailṁ cṛṇ cṛilḁe macánṛa*, the head of the silent, sensible, honest woman; *lām an fṛṛ cṛṛamaṛṛ cṛañṛaṛ macánṛa*, the hand of the careful, meek, honest man.

8. When three Substantives follow a Verb active, governing a Dative Case, the first being the subject, is put in the Accusative; the second being general, is put in the Dative; and the third, particular

particular, if not expressed by a Conjunction, is the Nominative; as, *tabair an rian do an (or don) Oápcac Seamuí*, give the bridle to the horseman James, i. e. who is James.

OF PRONOUNS.

1. Pronouns have no variation for the distinction of case, except the personals, and these agree with the Noun to which they refer in gender, number, and case; as, *í docnac an lá é*, it is a severe day; *í dána an cáilm í*, she is a bold girl; *í boíó an míó é*, he is a fierce soldier; *í maíó ná daomé íó*, they are good men.

2. If there are more than one or two persons, in the antecedent, or if it be a Noun of multitude, the Pronoun is the third person plural; as, *tamíó Seámuí agus Peadaí a baile a né, agus cúao ríao go baile at bío a míó*, James and Peter came home yesterday, and they went to Athboy to-day; *agus an tán do aím an pubal ím, do leanabaí é*, and when the people knew it, they followed him. But if the antecedent be of the singular number, the Pronoun is of the third person singular; as, *Do imíó Barnabaí an tan ím go Tarsus, d'íapnaíó Shaul; agus á na íagail do, íuz íé íí é go íantíoc*, then Barnabas went to Tarsus to seek Saul; and on finding him, brought him with him to Antioch.

3. Possessive Pronouns influence the initials of their subsequent Nouns, which, if mutable, except *í*, will be aspirated in the singular, except the third person, feminine, and have their plurals governed

OF

or a mortified consonant; as, *an ze dontr̃geay* he who consents; *iy é ceilpeay*, it is he who shall conceal.

The indefinite Pronouns are already treated of, pages 78—80.

OF VERBS.

1. A Verb agrees with its nominative in number and person; as, *do ceil me*, I concealed; *do mealadañ*, they deceived.

2. The Verb commonly precedes its nominative; as, *siublaio na bacaiḡ*, the lame walk; *glantañ na lobaiñ*, the lepers are cleansed; but it also often follows it; as, *Alao mac Domnaill ⁊ Ruairc do marbaio do Cathal o'Raḡallaig*, *agañ do Concobaiñ mac Cormaic ⁊ Maolruana an loc ailline*. Hugh the son of Donald O'Rourke, was killed by Cahal O'Reilly, and Conor the son of Cormac O'Mulroney, on Lough-Allen. *Or̃ḡioy meic Olarmada do marbaio*, Maurice MacDermott, was slain. *Caylean Cille moine do leagaio le Cathal O'Raḡallaig*, the castle of Kilmore was levelled by Cahal O'Reilly.

3. When two or more Nouns of the singular number are joined together in a sentence, the Verb must be singular also; as, *agañ do cuaiio ñy na cr̃deac̃da g̃uy a n'aria*, Sopater o benea; *agañ do luco Teyalomea, Añstanc̃uy, ag̃uy Se. cund̃uy*,

cunduſ, aguſ ſauſ o Deirbe, aguſ Timoteuſ, aguſ do lučd na haſia, Tichicuſ aguſ Tropinuſ, And there accompanied him into Asia, Sopater of Berea ; and of the people of Thessalonica, Aristarchus and Secundus, and Gaius of Derbe, and Timotheus ; and of the people of Asia, Tichicus and Trophimus.

Government of Verbs.

1. Nouns beginning with consonants that are of the masculine gender, or that take not na in the genitive, if the article be expressed, have their initials natural after all active Verbs; as, tuz ſe an ſear, an buacail, an cailin, aguſ an capul leſ, he brought the man, the boy, the maid, and the mare with him ; but when the article is not expressed, the accusative initials of Nouns of either gender retain their natural power.

2. All Nouns, if not possessives, beginning with vowels, when determinate, will have τ before them in the accusative ; as, poiñ ſe an tapan, an tiazg, aguſ an tēadač na meazg, he divided the bread, the fish, and the raiment among them.

3. Indeterminate accusatives never vary from their Nominatives, unless the Verb be of the infinitive Mood ; as, ſuair ſe ór aguſ ēadač, biač aguſ deoč, ſan ionad ſialmar ſin, he got gold and raiment, meat and drink, in that hospitable place.

4. The infinitive mood and present and past participles govern a genitive case, when the action
refers

refers immediately or particularly to the determinate object ; as, *cúaidh Seamuí a ceannac a (or an) capríl, aghar a gabail an fíor aghar an cailín ; dubairt re liom, go raib re ag ceannac an capríl ceana, aghar ian gabail an fíor aghar an cailín go dtreigfid an tír.* James went to buy the mare, and to take the man and the maid ; he told me he was buying the mare already, and that having taken the man and the maid, he would quit the country. But if the object be not determinate, and not immediately referred to, it goes before the Verb, and is like the Nominative ; as, *capríl a ceannac*, to buy a mare ; *feap no bean no cailín a gabail*, to take a man, or woman, or maid. If the object be determinate, and goes before the Verb, it will be the accusative ; as, *an tór do fántad*, to covet the gold ; *an tairgid, an feap, aghar an bean a tabairt leis*, to take the silver, the man, and the woman with him.

5. Nouns beginning with mutable consonants, after active participles, lose the natural sound of their initials, if expressed by *an* in the genitive case ; but retain it, if expressed by *na* ; as, *ag gabail an fíor, an cailín, aghar an buachaile*, taking the man, the maid, and the boy ; *ag fágail na mna*, finding the woman ; *ag fágail na tíre*, leaving the country. But, in what is called future Participles, the accusative goes before the Verb ; as, *ar tí an tír fágail*, about to leave the country.

6. The auxiliaries govern no case. All other Verbs, regular, irregular, and habitual, govern an accusative, dative, or ablative, according to their quality, i. e. Verbs of giving, granting, &c.

&c. will have an accusative of the *thing*, and a dative of the *person*; as, $\tau\upsilon\varsigma \Theta\epsilon\alpha \tau\eta\varsigma \gamma\epsilon \delta\omicron\eta \delta\eta\eta\epsilon$ God gave understanding to man.

7. Verbs passive, and their participles, govern no case, and are generally followed by personal Pronominals, (i. e. personal Pronouns compounded with Prepositions) indicative of the certainty, doubt, &c. of the speaker; as, $\mu\epsilon\alpha\lambda\alpha\iota \acute{\epsilon} \lambda\iota\mu, \delta\eta\eta, \upsilon\alpha\iota, \chi\upsilon\gamma\alpha\iota, \&c.$ he will be deceived by us, for us, from us, to us, &c. $\tau\alpha \gamma\epsilon \mu\epsilon\alpha\lambda\tau\alpha \lambda\iota\mu, \delta\eta\eta, \&c.$ he is deceived by us, for us, &c.

8. The active accusative personal Pronoun, becomes the nominative in the passive; as, $\mu\epsilon\alpha\lambda\alpha\delta \acute{\epsilon}$, he was deceived; $\mu\epsilon\alpha\lambda\alpha\iota \bar{\epsilon}$, he will be deceived.

9. The Verb passive never varies from the first person of any tense, and will agree with thousands as well as with one; as, $\mu\epsilon\alpha\lambda\alpha\delta \mu\epsilon, \alpha\gamma\alpha\gamma \mu\epsilon\alpha\lambda\alpha\delta \nu\alpha \mu\iota\lambda\tau\epsilon \mu\omicron\mu\alpha\mu$, I was deceived, and thousands were deceived before me. The Participle is also unchangeable; as, $\tau\alpha \mu\iota\gamma\epsilon \mu\epsilon\alpha\lambda\tau\alpha, \alpha\gamma\alpha\gamma \iota\alpha\delta\gamma\alpha\eta \mu\epsilon\alpha\lambda\tau\alpha \lambda\iota\omicron\mu$, I am deceived, and they are deceived with me.

10. Particles have no influence on the past tense, except when a vowel, or ρ is its initial; as in that tense every mutable initial will lose its natural sound, with or without the Particle; as, $\mu\epsilon\alpha\lambda\alpha\gamma$, I deceived; $\chi\epsilon\iota\lambda\epsilon\alpha\gamma$, I concealed; $\delta'\alpha\iota\tau\iota\eta \Theta\epsilon\alpha \delta\eta\eta$, God commanded us, for $\delta\omicron \alpha\iota\tau\iota\eta \Theta\epsilon\alpha \delta\eta\eta$; $\delta'\rho\omicron\gamma\epsilon\alpha\iota \gamma\epsilon \alpha\eta \lambda\epsilon\alpha\beta\alpha\eta$, he opened the book, for $\delta\omicron \rho\omicron\gamma\epsilon\alpha\iota \gamma\epsilon \alpha\eta \lambda\epsilon\alpha\beta\alpha\eta$.

11. All

All Verbs depending on a conditional sentence are IMPERSONALS, and have always a conditional sign, or Preposition after them ; as, *leĩȝtĩr ȝur maĩb Sampȝon leoman*, let it be, or it is read, that Sampson slew a lion. *leĩȝtear aĩr an iomað a ȝuaĩr báȝ oban*, let it be, or it is read, of many who got a sudden death. *ða luaðȝaĩð ȝo maĩb an eala ðub, aȝaȝ an lon bán*, if it would be reported that the swan was black, and the blackbird white. Sometimes the sentence is inverted, and expressed by *maĩr*; thus, *maĩb Sampȝon leoman, maĩr leĩȝtear*, Sampson slew a lion, as is read.

12. The place of supines and gerunds is supplied by a word formed of the Preposition *ĩn*, or *ĩon*, and the passive Participle, which is compulsive, and governs a dative case ; as, *ĩȝ ȝnĩom ĩn-ðeanta ðĩȝt ȝĩn*, you must perform that deed, or that deed is to be performed to you ; *ĩonmolta*, to be praised, or laudable, &c.

13. *ēĩȝĩn* and *ȝeĩðer* are not Verbs, but verbal Nouns ; because the auxiliary *ĩȝ*, or its past tense contracted always goes before them. *ēĩȝĩn* indicates compulsion or obligation, and is followed by a dative case ; as, *ĩȝ ēĩȝĩn ðó*, it is incumbent on him, or he is obliged, or he must. *b'ēĩȝĩn ðo*, for *bud' ēĩȝĩn ðó*, he was obliged, &c. *maȝ ēĩȝĩn ðo*, for *ma ĩȝ ēĩȝĩn ðó*, if he be obliged, &c. *ma b'ēĩȝĩn ðo*, for *ma budh ēĩȝĩn ðo*, if he were obliged, &c. *ēĩȝĩn* is sometimes a Substantive ; as *ēĩȝĩn*, a rape ; sometimes an Adjective ; as, *ðĩne ēĩȝĩn*, a certain person. *ȝeĩðer* imports power or possibility, and is followed by a dative or ablative case ; as, *ĩȝ ȝeĩðer ðĩȝt*, it is possible for you, or you can ; *ĩȝ ȝeĩðer leat*, it is possible with

with you, or it is in your power; *b'feidiu*, for *budh feidiu d'it*, it was possible for you, or you could; *b'feidiu leat*, or *d'féad tu*, you could, &c.

14. The vowel *e* never becomes a Verb. It has been shewn, page 73, that *e* is he, him, it or thing; hence *cia buail e?* who beat him? is equal to *cia e buail é*, literally *cia*, who, *e*, he, *buail*, beat, *é*, him? the Verb *if* being understood. *C'nead e deir fe*, literally *c'nead*, what, *e*, thing, *deir*, says, *fe*, he? For if *e* were a Verb, so would *i* in the same manner: thus, *cia i buail i*, literally *cia*, who, *i*, she, *buail*, beat, *i*, her? *C'nead i an bean a deir fi*, literally *c'nead*, what, *i*, she, *an*, the, *bean*, woman, *a*, that, *deir fi*, she says? i. e. what woman does she say? the Verb being understood.

This is not confined to the Irish Language alone; the same is found in Greek *τι μοι?* what to me? in Latin, *quid ad me?* what to me? the Verb (is it) being understood in both.

OF ADVERBS.

1. THE influence which the interrogative and negative adverbial particles have on the Verbs to which they are prefixed, has been already explained, p. 163 to 166.

2. *Do* and *a*, signs of the infinitive Mood, aspirate the initials of Verbs beginning with mutable consonants.

3. *Do*

3. *Do* and *no* are frequently prefixed to the past tense of Verbs active, but as they are used *Euphonia gratia*, are not the cause of aspiration in the initial of the Verb, which, in this tense, must be aspirated, whether the particle be prefixed or not; as, *an ceilyr*, didst thou conceal? *ceileay*, I did conceal.

PREPOSITIONS.

THE principal Prepositions and the cases which they govern are to be found p. 172 and 173.

Oe, the contraction of *do e*, *of it* is sometimes added to comparatives; as, *yr boicteoe*, it is the poorer of it; *yr largeoe*, it is the weaker of it; *yr gilde an lineadac ym*, that linen is the whiter of it. When the comparative is expressed in this manner, *'na* or *iona*, *than*, is always omitted before the Noun.

CONJUNCTIONS.

1. THE *copulative* Conjunction *agay*, is always positive, and is often followed by the *disjunctive* *no*, in forming a conditional sentence; as, *oëanaid an leóman agay an túan comayr ye ceile, nioy lúaithe iona tñeigfid mo rig no mo tip outeay*, the lion *and* the lamb shall cohabit together, sooner than I shall forsake my king *or* my native country.

2. The *copulative* *aguy*, and the *disjunctive* *no*, unite the same cases of Nouns; as, *an leóman aguy*

αγυρ αν τῦαν, the lion and the lamb ; ρεαρ, no bean, no cailm a gabail, to take a man, or woman, or maid.

3. Αγαρ is often contracted into αρ ; as, ἔγνων, αρ δοῦαρ, αρ αμδειρε ἔευν ζαν ῥπαρ. αρ is again contracted into ρ, as is also the auxiliary ιρ ; the following line exemplifies both ;
 υε ! μο βρον 'ρμε α millead, 'ρμε τρια ρα ευαιτ
 μο τρευν cloine. In the first, the Verb ιρ is contracted ; and αρ, or αγυρ, in the second.

4. When αρ and ιρ meet, they are contracted into 'ραρ ; as, 'ραρ ιomda ρεαρ τρεαν α δ'εαζ ζαν αινε, ζαν αινδ.

5. When a vocative case follows 'ρ, the vocative sign α is joined to it ; as 'ρα Oha ! an me an oρne α bio α ζcumar na oige τpa.

6. The negative generally precedes the disjunctive, in a sentence, as in the Blind Man's Soliloquy.

Μι διορ no ζalan, no αicio do ρuaiz μο ḡné ;
 Ρλετ βρον nac bpeicim an tulaiz ρε dealpaδ an
 lae.

INTERJECTION.

NO Interjection but μαρζ governs a case ; and it alone claims a dative ; as, ιρ μαρζ ορτ ρεμ, do
 lemycmoy mpe ρε ρeall.

END OF THE SYNTAX.

GRAMMATICAL TERMS, ENGLISH AND IRISH

	Ancient,	Modern,
Ablative,	Forcannac,	Diobalach.
Accusative,	luobuannac,	Seannanach.
Active,	Smomac,	Oibnigte.
Adjective,	feac-on, i. e. clabfocal,	Aicideach.
Adverb,	Fhoinnail,	Reimhriatar. Iarmbeapla.
Affirmative,		Deimnigte.
Alphabet,	beit-lrj-mon,	Albigiten.
Apthong,		Almanchoill.
Article,		Airtiozal.
Assimulative,		ramluzas.
Augmentative,		lomouzas.
Auxiliary,	Cobartac,	
Barren,		Almno.
Case,	on-anu,	Car.
Chapter,		Caibidil.
Character,	Alnde,	
Comparative,	Cobceme,	lomartbas.
Comparison,	Gléine,	lomartbas.
Compound,	Ilmam,	
Concord,	Snacnu,	Coimnein.
Conditional,	Connadac, ipir- ecdac,	
Conjugation,	Sonnem,	Reimuzas.
Conjunction,	Comnag,	Coimcheangal.
Conjunctive,		Snguzas.
Consonant,	Compuaim,	Consoine.
Contraction,	Cuainneul,	Nod.
Copulative,	leanannac,	
		Dative,

	Ancient.	Modern.
Dative,	Tairgead,	Tabantach.
Declension,	Soobhear,	Diachlaonad.
Degree,	Cēm,	
Demonstrative.	rneoirneadac,	Taircantach.
Deprecative,	Itche,	
Derivative,	laimbunudrach.	
Diminutive,		lagdugad.
Diphthong,	Aool,	Oeagfognach.
Disjunctive,	Dealaigeach,	
Dissyllable,		Dairiolladh.
Doubtful,		Amnarach.
Eclipsis,	Tim-cheo,	Uimhoigadh.
Ephthongs,		Eabada.
Feminine,	Slrñ-cear. i. banōa	beannynne.
Figure,		fiogair.
Final,	foinchean,	Oeigionach.
Future,	Rae-drleach,	fairtime.
Gender,	gne-dneacht,	inynne.
Genitive,	Oeilbeach,	Gemeamnach.
Gerunds,		Oibmoigadh.
Government,	Cean-yal,	Riagaladh.
Grammar,	Graimear,	Uimhneam.
Habitual,	Comgeach,	fulaimneam.
Imperative,	Gnatbērach,	leitdheimniugad.
Impersonal,	Cincgiolach,	
Indicative,	Targach,	foilyuach.
Infinitive,	laidigeach,	Oeimneach.
Initial,	Tim-chruiz,	Tnrach.
Interjection,	Uailhear,	
Interrogative,	Caid-raideach,	fiapraigeach.
Iphthong,		ipm.
Masculine,	Slrñ-ygal. i. fgnōa	feannynne.
Monosyllable,		Dontriolladh.
Mood,	Ulyde,	Modh.
Negative,	Dodameach,	Diultadh.
		Neuter,

	Ancient.	Modern.
Neuter,	bip-ḡné.i-neach- tach,	Péanra inḡne.
Nominative,	Srḡneach,	Ammneach.
Noun,	Duan,	Aim.
Number,	Wipchan,	ḡimn.
Optative,		Róḡanać.
Ophongs,		ḡleana.
Participle,	Sput-briatar,	
Particle,	aicile.i-codroman	
Passive,		Fulaingteach.
Past,	Deapb-nae,	
Person.	Nae,	Péanra.
Person, first,	Me-nae,	Cead-péanra.
Person, second,	Tu-nae,	Dana péanra.
Person, third,	E-nae,	Treay péanra.
Personal,	Com-uprach,	Péanradha.
Plural,	Wiprach,	Iolrach.
Polysyllable,		Iolḡiolladh!
Positive,	Deapbtach,	
Possessive,	éadálach,	Sealbairgeach.
Potential,	ólbeimeach,	Comachtach.
Preposition,	Siudhuan,	Réimbéanla.
Present,	ḡreacnānc,	Lataneach.
Preter,		Deimnugadh.
Pronoun,	Duan-ḡiolla,	Foraim.
Pronunciation,	áiblay,	
Quality,		Carloheachta.
Quantity,		Srḡeamlacht.
Relative,	Cáp-chleatach,	ḡaolmanach.
Separation,		Dealḡḡte.
Sign,	Forḡneacht,	Comḡta.
Similitude,		Coyḡle.
Simple,	ḡaitpeach,	
Singular,	Aetach,	Uatadh,
		Singularity,

	Ancient.	Modern.
Singularity,		Aondacht.
Substantive,	Féadrlánfocal,	Substanteach.
Superlative.	Sain-cheimeach,	Aindiomarbádh.
Syllable,		Siolladh.
Syntax,	Reachtynaidh,	Coimpeir.
Tense,	Ráe,	áimhir.
Termination,	Forchean,	Deigionach.
Triphthong,	Trian-ol,	Triapognach.
Verb,	Frohir,	briatar.
Vocative,	Nuaileach,	Sainmeach.
Voice,	Fiodh,	gut.
Vowel,	Sain-ol,	Sutaidh.

OF THE OGHAM.

THE ancient Irish made use of a great variety of Ogham Characters, as may be seen in several of our old Manuscripts; but it is likely that the Ogam Craob, or *Branch Ogham*, was most generally used, as several monumental inscriptions have been lately discovered in that character.

The letters are represented by strokes and curves, drawn on both sides, and across a given line. The following old verses, with a translation, describe the manner in which it is formed.

be 127 na haonar dom láim de 12,
 LU1S d12 san e12le12,

fe212212N

FE2LR2LN'N' trjup, S2LJL ceatrapan zan
ceap.

2lzas NUJN' cona cojgeap.

U2LTj na haonap dom lājm ēlj,

2lzas DUJR djs zo ndejšnj.

TEJNE trjup, ceatrapan do coll,

CEJRT na cojgeap nj cealam.

MUJN' fjančaršna mōr an moð,

Djs do ŠjORT, trjup do NŠJ2LT2L,

STR2LJf na ceatrapan zan dojlge,

RUJS na cojgeap comsojgče,

2JLM na haonap tāršna anuaš,

2lzas ON'N' djs zo ndeaščnuas,

UR trjup, E2LDj2LDj ceatrapan cajn,

š joŠj2LDj cojgeap d'čeašajn,

E2LBj2LDj na crnš ūm an šcraob.

OJR na buajle bviš blačcaojn.

UJLE2LN'N' na l'v dom leač deas,

Mar čviš ršdar š ojnceas,

Čejre fleasš a-N'JfJN' (25) āp,

Dom leač deš bajneas šač bāp.

2l hočt 2LMj2LRCjOLL (26) male,

Do leačtaojb clē na cpaojbe.

Translation.

FOR mystic lines, in days of yore,
A branch and fescue, the Druids bore;
By which their science, thoughts and art,
Obscurely veiled they could impart,
Behold the formal lines they drew,
Their Ogham Craov exposed to view.

B b

For

For *b*, *one* stroke at your right hand,
 But changeless *l*, doth *two* command.
 For *ƿ*, place *three*, for *ʀ* mark *four*,
 In forming *n*, add *one stroke more*.
 The aspirate *h*, on left doth claim
One stroke; but *two* *ð*'s worth proclaim.
ƿ, with *three* lines we represent,
 And *c* with *four* is e'er content.
 Queirt's *q*-like form, announced by *five*;
One cross branched stroke for *m* contrive.
 For *g*, put *two*; for *ng* *three*,
 With *ʀð*, *four* must social be.
R, answers *five*; for *a*, you'll find
One down-drawn stroke across reclin'd.
 The circling *o*, doth *two* befriend,
U *three*; but *four* must *e* attend.
 Sharp-sounding *i*, exceeds them all,
 For *five* arrayed attend its call.
Ca, like *x*, its mansion holds,
*O*₁, ring-like the *Branch* enfolds.
ʀ, *one* semicircle plain,
 Will on the right its place maintain.
Four cross-drawn strokes the right displays
 To shew the sound *ia* conveys;
 And on the left *ao* provides
Eight cross-drawn strokes with equal sides.
 But on the right, you'll always see
One horizontal stroke for *p*.

Note. The *right* is under the branch or line,
 the *left* above it.

I omit the *oġam coll*, and the *oġam compuaime*,
 or *conſome*, as being rarely found in ancient
 manuscripts, and seldom or never used by the
 moderns.

CONTRACTIONS.

CONTRACTIONS.

THE Irish MSS. in general abound with contractions, but the modern ones particularly so. Before the art of Printing was discovered, when books could be multiplied only by the work of the hand, an invention of this kind was always useful, and often necessary, as it served to abridge labour, and save vellum and paper. As these contractions were not subject to any particular rule, every writer invented or adopted as many of them as he chose. Hence arises a great difficulty in reading our old MSS. but more particularly those of a latter date. To assist the learner in reading our old books, a more copious collection of these contractions than has been hitherto published, is exhibited on the following plate, upon a plan ingeniously invented by the author of "A Gælic Grammar," published in Dublin in the course of the last year.

Irish contractions are divided into three classes, the first is called $\mathcal{M}\eta\mu eadhac\acute{a}\gamma$, superiority, from $\mathcal{M}\eta\mu eadhach$, a lord, or superior. The second is called $\mathcal{L}\mu adha\gamma$, ascending, from $\mathcal{L}\mu adh$, a ladder. In this class when a vowel is placed over a consonant, it has the additional force of μ , before or after it; thus, $\overset{a}{\tau}$ instead of being $a\mu\tau$, is $\tau\mu a$, or $\tau a\mu$; and $\overset{o}{\tau}$ instead of being $o\mu\tau$, is $\tau\mu o$, or $\tau o\mu$, and so of all others. When η is placed over a consonant, it sounds μa ; thus, $\overset{\eta}{\delta}$ is $\delta\mu a$; $\overset{\eta}{\tau}$ $\tau\mu a$, &c.

&c. When *s* is placed over a consonant, it stands for *ear*, and *ss* stands for *earr*; thus, ^s fear, ^{ss} fearr. The third class is called *Eilgeadh*, assisting, from *Eilgeadh*, succour. In this class two or more letters of the same name are united; thus *aa*, *áile*, another; *ee*, *eile*, other; *lll*, *trial*, a design, &c &c.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE.

1 <i>áile.</i>	24 <i>bán.</i>	47 <i>b^r,</i>
2 <i>ana.</i>	25 <i>bud.</i>	48 <i>Céud. 100.</i>
3 <i>ard.</i>	26 <i>bile.</i>	49 <i>Céadna.</i>
4 <i>arc.</i>	27 <i>dáibí.</i>	50 <i>Caona.</i>
5 <i>alc.</i>	28 <i>b^rde.</i>	51 <i>Cearc.</i>
5 <i>adubairt.</i>	29 <i>beart, beirt.</i>	52 <i>Céile.</i>
7 <i>algaid.</i>	30 <i>ban.</i>	53 <i>Céird.</i>
8 <i>llaí.</i>	31 <i>bhun.</i>	54 <i>Ceandán.</i>
9 <i>arg.</i>	32 <i>ab.</i>	55 <i>Ceann, conn.</i>
10 <i>alraigíol</i>	33 <i>Uliadam.</i>	56 <i>Ciú dia ta.</i>
11 <i>are.</i>	34 <i>báird.</i>	57 <i>Cearc.</i>
12 <i>alird.</i>	35 <i>ore.</i>	58 <i>canaid, cecinit, i. e. he composed or sung.</i>
13 <i>arm.</i>	36 <i>beir.</i>	
14 <i>aimail.</i>	37 <i>bal.</i>	
15 <i>aln</i>	38 <i>ball.</i>	
16 <i>ann.</i>	39 <i>bann, bonn.</i>	59 <i>Cearc.</i>
17 <i>arán.</i>	40 <i>brian.</i>	60 <i>Cum.</i>
18 <i>áran.</i>	41 <i>barc.</i>	61 <i>Clann.</i>
19 <i>ar.</i>	42 <i>beirim.</i>	62 <i>Cloideam.</i>
20 <i>ar</i>	43 <i>beirim.</i>	63 <i>Ceilim.</i>
21 <i>arur.</i>	44 <i>béaraim.</i>	64 <i>Caitrēim.</i>
22 <i>art.</i>	45 <i>bláí.</i>	65 <i>cuairg.</i>
23 <i>bean.</i>	46 <i>Uime.</i>	66 <i>Conaire.</i>
		67 <i>Con.</i>

67 Coñ.	102 Deapz.	138 pad.
68 Conall.	103 Doiman.	139 purtaétaig-
69 Concolrinn.	104 Doimnall.	ear.
70 Concubair.	105 Deirim.	140 plaitear.
71 Cuan.	106 Dnear.	141 bñl.
72 Corn.	107 Do.	142 preazra.
73 Cuacáan.	108 Don.	143 pion.
74 Caoráan.	109 Deirdre.	144 fearz.
75 Catríon.	110 cairde.	145 fairge.
76 Conán.	111 Digé.	146 airpeab.
77 Corp.	112 Di.	147 plaiteamail.
78 Coirp.	113 Deit.	148 fearr.
79 éirir.	114 Diarmid.	149 fear.
80 Cearz.	115 Eile.	150 fearan.
81 Cuairz.	116 Earc.	151 fearz.
82 Crio.	117 Ene.	152 Gan.
83 Cluar.	118 Ea.	153 Gac.
84 Ceann.	119 Ea.	154 Gur.
85 Crio.	120 Eirinn.	155 Gann.
86 crabuó.	121 Eirion.	156 Gac.
87 craiteaét.	122 Eirig.	157 Gad.
88 cruataige.	123 Eirín.	158 Gab.
89 eñtineac.	124 Corp.	159 Garb.
90 cruideamhl.	125 Eaccriona.	160 Garne.
91 cumuac.	126 Eirimon.	161 Geine.
92 cñge.	127 For.	162 O'páig.
93 cñgceud.	128 Féin.	163 Treig.
500.	129 Doib.	164 cñge.
94 Dauid. díle.	130 fairne.	165 Dneig,
95 Deirc.	131 Fonn, fionn.	garz.
96 Dñe.	132 fearz.	166 Glan.
97 Don.	133 fñl.	167 Gleañ,
98 Donn.	134 Flann.	glonn.
99 Dub.	135 plait. pleab.	168 Gliab.
100 Dubairz.	136 feab.	169 Eirge.
101 Deapz.	137 fuat.	170 Galan.
		171 Garin.

171 Gaímm.	206 Mór.	240 ónaic.
172 Gearán.	207 Oímm.	241 Eiríonn.
173 éag.	208 Múr.	242 órta.
174 Eagla.	209 Maic.	243 Oíraí.
175 huaig.	210 Tímm.	244 Peir. ppo.
176 Eadon. i. e.	211 colam.	245 Páirt.
177 Ír.	212 Mac.	246 Peapla.
178 Iníim, ím.	213 Maírt.	247 Peacaó.
179 Eile.	214 Maó. muao.	248 Peadur.
180 íarían.	215 Maol.	249 Ppoiníar.
181 ía.	216 Mnaoi.	250 Peann.
182 Mic.	217 Míntir.	251 Padríg.
183 Eíuc.	218 Donn.	252 Hippocrates
184 Eirí.	219 Mb.	253 rr.
185 íomórpo.	220 Tírtim.	254 Írr.
186 Ír.	221 Maolmíre.	255 R.
187 Íaríar.	222 maíleacloim.	256 Ó'ar. óáir.
188 Íarí. eadár.	223 Maolmórda.	257 Raib. Raoh.
189 cat.	224 Maó.	258 Na.
190 caogad. 50.	225 Maílle.	259 Rúadh.
191 Dail.	226 Na.	260 Róime.
192 Tíral.	227 Mac.	261 Rann.
193 Íán.	228 Eímm.	262 Rád.
194 Íann. íonn.	229 nn.	263 íaíngé.
195 No. ná.	230 Rííne.	264 Tíar.
196 Noí, some- times íeí- neacár.	231 Neart.	265 Aíó.
197 Íeabár.	232 Iníe.	266 Sírr.
198 Íuaótar.	233 Neam. ním.	267 Sonn.
199 Míle. 1000.	234 Tígearna.	268 Seapc,
200 Maícaí.	235 Neíte.	269 Suadh.
201 Maírg.	236 Nuao.	270 Sad.
202 M.	237 Ní haííam íó. i. e. it is not diffi- cult.	271 Slán.
203 Ímímm.	238 Onn.	272 Sluadh.
204 Mna.	239 íáíne.	273 Slíge.
205 Mac. maí.		274 Samírl.
		275 Sleac.
		276 Seac.

276 Seac̃.	308 Toineadh.	339 Maoidh̃ce.
277 Sgéul.	309 Umorra.	340 ead̃.
278 Dair̃.	310 Seact̃main.	341 Eadh̃.
279 Siñ.	311 Onraioh̃.	342 éadãc̃.
280 Sunt̃. i. e. they are.	312 aḡar̃.	343 aḡar̃ apoile.
281 Socur̃.	313 m̃.	344 ceanñ.
282 Ia.	314 Ur̃. 2lr̃.	345 Eadrom̃.
283 Tur̃.	315 Et cætera.	346 cãta.
284 Tañ. Ter̃.	316 cecinit̃, i. e. canaioh̃, he	347 2lrr̃.
285 Trã.	sung, or	348 cũ.
286 Tẽ. Temẽ.	composed.	349 Id est̃.
287 Triãt̃.	317 Diob̃.	350 cum̃.
288 Teapc̃.	318 Dẽ.	351 cupaioh̃.
289 Taiõ.	319 Da dõ.	352 cuculam̃.
290 tt̃.	320 Est̃, is̃.	353 cuconnact̃.
291 Tug̃. Tuc̃.	321 Dáñ.	354 Uí̃.
292 Tadh̃g̃.	322 Dhorur̃.	355 2liohẽ.
293 Timcioll̃.	323 Dor̃ñ.	356 famẽ.
294 Traaḡ̃.	324 Darã.	357 failtẽ.
295 Tamal̃.	325 Triañ.	358 cionñ fã eitẽ no cor̃ fã cárañ. See below.
296 Timcioll̃.	326 b̃r̃rl̃.	
297 Tuatã de dananñ.	327 D'f̃rl̃.	
298 Toil̃, tal̃.	328 N'f̃rl̃.	359 croidhẽ.
299 Item̃.	329 T'f̃rl̃.	360 conair̃.
300 c̃r̃g̃.	330 Crioḡt̃.	361 Nẽ ceilẽ.
301 r̃lẽ.	331 Tã,	362 dẽ ḡac̃ midh̃.
302 Um̃.	332 daltã.	363 Ẽ feiñ.
303 Ulaoh̃.	333 Trear̃.	364 fadã.
304 r̃lliam̃.	334 c̃r̃gẽ	365 Ir̃.
305 Urraim̃.	335 Sé̃.	366 2lpc̃.
306 r̃r̃gẽ.	336 t̃r̃t̃ rẽ.	367 anuñ'ranall̃, to and frõ.
307 Uaḡal̃.	337 boct̃.	
	338 Annaoĩ.	368 Seḡear̃.

No 358 on the Plate, exhibits a variety of characters, which, like the contractions, were invented for

for the purpose of saving vellum. They are termed *cioñ fá eize*, the Head of the Ridge ; or *con fá cáyán*, the Reaper's Path. They are used in all the old MSS. When a sentence ends without completing the line, one of those characters is inserted ; the next sentence begins the following line, and when this line is filled up the remainder of the sentence is carried to the vacant space in the line above, and when that is filled up, if the sentence is not completed it is carried into other new lines until it is finished. The following extract from a very old MS. will exemplify this.

Is iad fá eize don m. Do mac cumail alimne,
mí agas ofgar go ngim, agas Caoilte mac
ronam. O alimne. Cned an nell dora fo a
fiarraigmaoid a triur maoid ngle, do mac Cumail
tuais, do muc éirí ne haon uair.

To be read thus :

Is iad fá eize don m,
do mac cumail alimne,
mí agas ofgar go ngim,
agas Caoilte mac Ronam.

Fiarrraigmaoid a triur maoid ngle,
do mac Cumail alimne,
cned an nell dora fo a tuais,
do muc éirí ne haon uair.

NOTES.

$\left(\begin{array}{c} c/o \\ S \\ CO \\ C9 \\ 8 \\ 3 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \Delta \end{array} \right)$

h. d. t. c. q. m. s. n s. c p. p. a. o. r. e. l. ea. oi. r. ia. ^{ao.} p.

Example

c a 1 p b^r p e

NOTES.

(1.) THE modern Irish call their Alphabet *Alphabet*, or more properly *Alphabet*, from their four first letters, a, b, c, d. C and g, as being letters of the same organ, are often substituted one for the other, as are also d and t; hence *Alphabet* is written in place of *Alphabet*.

(2.) Forchern wrote his *Uraicept na h'Eigear*, or *Primer of the Learned*, in the reign of Conor MacNessa, king of Ulster, who was cotemporary with Jesus Christ. It was afterwards revised and illustrated by *Cinnfaola na Foglana*, *Cinnfaola* the learned, in the days of Hugh the son of Ainmerach, who commenced his reign as monarch of Ireland, A. D. 558.

(3.) The letter p was not known in the Irish language until after the introduction of christianity, and with it the Latin language. In several of our MSS. b and p are frequently commuted one for the other; thus *plaoig*, a husk or shell; *peiteaplaic*, the old law; *peirt*, a worm, are considered as correctly written *blaoig*, *beiteaplaic*, *beirt*.

(4.) According to the *Uraicept*, the Irish alphabet was originally called *bobel-loic*, from the two first letters with which it began; and each of the letters was called after one of the masters who assisted in compiling it. In the book of Leacan, the alphabet is called *bert-lir-mon*, and each letter borrows its appellation from some tree.

C c

(5.) See

(5.) See Note 1.

(6.) There is no certain standard for the pronunciation of *b*, when connected with a broad vowel; the inhabitants of every county, nay, I may say every parish, varying in their mode of pronouncing it.

(7) and (8.) *g* is sometimes written for *ö*, in the middle and end of words, and as they have nearly the same sound, the commutation is allowable when it makes no radical alteration in the word; thus *laöö*, a calf, *piäöaige*, a huntsman, may be written *laog*, or *piägröe*; but I think *naoigim*, an infant, should never be written *naoöim*, as it often is, because *naoigim* is compounded of *næ*, a man, and *gem*, offspring.

(9.) Diphthongs having their first vowel long are generally pronounced as two syllables; thus, *táin*, *fúan*, *gnían*, *fēuc*, are faintly pronounced as if written *tá-in*, *fú-an*, *gní-an*, *fē-uc*.

(10.) In some parts of Ireland, *n* following *g* is vulgarly pronounced as *ɾ*; thus, *gníom*, an action, *gnúir*, the countenance, are pronounced *gníom*, *gnúir*; but with those people who speak the language correctly the *n* always retains its own sound.

(11.) In the dative and ablative cases, when the article follows a Preposition ending in a vowel, the *a* is commonly cut off, and the Preposition unites with the *n*; as *do'n*, for *do an*, *to the*; *o'n*, for *uas an*, or *o an*, *from the*. *Öan* and *öon* are sometimes erroneously written for *de'n* or *de*

ðe an, *from the*, or *of the*; as ðan or ðon cceaŋ, *from or of the head*. The Article has no vocative case.

(12.) As these examples are declined with the article, it is evident that no vocative case could, with propriety, be given. In Nouns of the masculine gender the vocative terminates like the genitive, except such as take a broad increase in the genitive; but feminine Nouns terminate their vocative like the nominative. Nouns beginning with vowels suffer no initial change in the vocative; but Nouns beginning with mutable consonants suffer aspiration. The Interjections *a* and *o* are signs of the vocative case.

(13.) Many of our writers give an increase to the dative plural of Nouns, and make them terminate in a vowel whether the nominative plural took an increase or not, and whether the Nouns consisted of one or many syllables; thus *na corp*, the bodies; *ðona corpa*, to the bodies; *na hmye*, the islands; *ðona hmye*, to the islands.

(14.) The particle *no*, though generally used as a sign of the superlative degree, is only a mark of eminence in the quality of any thing. The comparative degree requires an increase in the termination of the adjective; but the superlative terminates like the positive, and if the initial be a mutable consonant it requires aspiration.

(15.) (16.) (17.) M'Grath's History of the Wars of Thomond, abounds with these compound Adjectives; but they are seldom used except in poetry or poetic style.

(18.) This

(18.) This rule though generally true, is not without exceptions. The Preposition $\tau\mu$, *through*, compounded with the personal Pronoun, makes the third person singular masculine gender $\tau\mu\delta$; and $\upsilon\alpha$, *from*, when compounded, makes the third person singular masculine gender $\upsilon\alpha\delta$.

(19.) $\delta\iota\omicron\mu$ in the present tense, $\delta\iota\omicron\gamma$ in the past tense, and $\beta\epsilon\iota\gamma$ in the future tense, are often used for $\delta\iota\omicron\mu$, &c. but no Verb in any tense or person should end in $\omicron\mu$, or $\omicron\gamma$, except in the imperative mood, second person plural.

(20.) In some of the modern MSS. and in conversation the ρ is frequently omitted in the future tense, as $\rho\alpha\varsigma\alpha$ $\gamma\epsilon$, *he will go*, for $\rho\alpha\varsigma\rho\alpha\delta$ $\gamma\epsilon$, &c.

(21.) In all the following Verbs the distinction of the *ancient* from the *modern* mode is discontinued; but I have given two modes of conjugating each person, the second of which is to be considered the more regular.

(22.) There are several Verbs of two or more syllables, which are irregular in their future tenses; and are formed by changing the last vowel or diphthong of the imperative into $\epsilon\omicron$, and adding $\alpha\delta$ to the termination; as $\mu\eta\gamma$, *tell*, $\mu\eta\epsilon\omicron\gamma\alpha\delta$, *I will tell*; $\epsilon\gamma\mu\gamma$, *arise*, $\epsilon\gamma\mu\epsilon\omicron\gamma\alpha\delta$, *I will arise*; $\kappa\omicron\delta\alpha\lambda$, *sleep*, $\kappa\omicron\delta\epsilon\omicron\lambda\alpha\delta$, or $\kappa\omicron\delta\epsilon\omicron\lambda\pi\alpha\delta$, *I will sleep*, &c.

(23.) (24.) $\omicron\omicron$ and α are also used as signs of the infinitive mood.

(25.) $\iota\pi\mu$,

(25.) *lpm*, the name here given to the character which represents the diphthong *ia*, is, by the modern grammarians, used as the general name for all the Diphthongs and triphthongs, beginning with the letter *i*; and *amancoll*, though here confined to the diphthong *ao*, is the general name for all the diphthongs and triphthongs beginning with the letter *a*, as may be seen by the following old verse:

Ceitne hamancoll nomtan an,
 Cn̄g eabaða for go coitcean,
 Cn̄g l̄ine m̄n an m̄n;
 Tm̄ h̄lleaṇa; oim̄ na h'aonam.

(26.) “This was a musical instrument, made of the shank bones of a deer, in a square form, with eight reeds, &c. which was the last played at entertainments or assemblies, to indicate the time of dispersing or going to rest. On it was also played the *amancoll*, or farewell dirge, on the graves of druids, chieftains, and bards.”

END OF THE GRAMMAR.

Ε

εμε, furze.

Τιν, consume, melt.

Used as faggots for consuming bodies, and melting solids.

Κ

coll, hazle.

Col, food, support.

Hence colan, from col, food, and an, appetite.

Α

σειπτ.ι.γ. CEO, apple-tree.

Coτ, fruit, and α.τ, chief.

Ω

εοmην, vine.

Co, tree, and mην, juice.

Θ

γο.τ, ivy.

Goö, grasp, cling, and ο.τ, ascend.

Ν

α.η.ζα.τ, reed.

2lñ, water, and ζα.τ, spear, dart.

Ρ

πει.τ.βο.ζ, dwarfelder.

Peτ, pith, and βο.ζ, soft.

Ζ

ρε.γ.τ.πα.ö, sloe tree.

Se.γ, bloom, and τ.πα.ö, early, soon.

Ρ

ρη.γ, bore-tree, elder.

Ruö, cast, and ew, back again.

Α

α.ι.μ, palm-tree.

2lul, arms, and eim, good, valiant.

Ε

ε.δ.ε.α.ö, aspen.

E, pitiful, and ε.δ.ε.α.ö, timid.

Ι

ι.ε.α.ö, yew, .i.eo.

loe, nature, and ε.α.ö, constant.

Ο

ο.ñ, broom.

Oñ, or ο.γ, anguish.

Υ

ι.η.η, heath.

Sorrow. (4)

1, low, short, and η.η, cypress.

Hadder, or hether.

Beit-l-η.γ-mon,

BEITH-LUIS-NION, ALPHABET.

MODERN NAMES.

Names.	Compounded of
beiz,	the same as the ancient.
Caor̃tan,	caor̃, berry, and tan, thick.
Faiñeó̃g,	} the same as the ancient.
Fear̃nó̃g,	
Saileó̃g,	
Sceach,	
D̃r̃n,	rciãtach, armed, thorny.
D̃l̃it̃n,	the same as the ancient.
Coll,	aiz, sharp, and t̃me, fire.
D̃l̃bal,	the same as the ancient.
F̃ineam̃r̃n,	aba, sweet, and al, nourishment.
	f̃ion, wine, eo, tree, and m̃r̃n, juice. (5)
Eó̃f̃amean,	Eo, tree, and f̃amean, circle, gnaw.
G̃ilg̃aiz,	gil, water, and g̃aiz, spear.
Mul̃b̃g̃aiz,	mul̃b, bunch, and g̃aiz, head,
Doim̃dh̃eā̃n,	doim̃, dark, and deā̃n, colour.
T̃roman,	t̃rom, heavy, and mãn, seed, food.
D̃ailm, r̃r̃g̃iuz,	g̃iuz, or ciut̃f̃aiz, is the fir tree. (6)
C̃rãn-c̃riõtãc,	c̃rãn, tree, and c̃riõtãc, tremulous.
Iub̃aiz, or eob̃aiz, eo, tree, shaft, and bãg̃aiz, slaughter. (7)	
Seap̃b̃t̃om,	seap̃b, bitter, and tom, bush, brake,
F̃iodh̃r̃eā̃ch,	f̃iodh, wood, and iap̃ach, blackish. (8)

Explication of Double Vowels.

Names.	Compounded of
(9) ea, ead̃aiz̃, chestnut.	eā̃oh, lime, and d̃aiz̃, fire.
(10) oi, oiz̃, nettle-tree.	oiz̃, sound, melody.
(11) r̃, r̃lleā̃n, holly.	r̃le, all, and leā̃n, mantle.
(12) ia, iab̃choim, dogberry tree.	ib̃, potion, and coim, a dog.
(13) ao, am̃p̃achol, witch-hazle.	am̃pa, vision, and col, hazle.

NOTES.

NOTES.

(1) Callam, in his remarks on the alphabet, quotes the *ḡritcubay*, i. e. nature of trees; a book written by *Rof nuad meic Mairis*, of Kerry; beginning thus: *ḡritcubay mīne nuadblaioh, ḡlḡn-read d'ógab na tcolgarḡ, &c.* "For which," says Callam, "he is principally indebted to the writings of *Maoliora ó'Sḡr*, commonly called *Pile Muman*, or *Munster Philosopher*, who died about the beginning of the 12th century."

(2) "There were rods or small branches of *pearn* stuck round the graves of the unmarried youth, and of the married who had no issue, with this distinction, that the bark was taken off for the unmarried." Callam.

(3) "Used as an emetic and purge; hence generally planted near houses. Also called *naṡpár*, or village tree." Callam.

(4) "Women whose husbands fell in battle wore oṇ the first month of their widowhood. It was also used as a remedy for the stone or gravel." Callam.

(5) "*ḡion*, &c. to distinguish it from the virgin vine, which bears no grape." Callam.

(6) It is so called from *cuṡ*, head or top, and *ḡár*, growth, being remarkable for the growth of its top shoots or stems.

(7) "Of this tree were made bows, arrows, &c. for war and hunting. Hence *arcor*, from *ár*, destruction, and *cor*, cast, shot. Also, *arḡ*,
D d a deer,

a deer, and cor, by some called γινγιον, &c.”
Callam.

(8) fiodhneac, contracted fneac, fenwood,
or moor shrub. “Mo nuair gaic rgal.—Go
flaḡnuaoh rlayta bhfiodhneach ianrilt rleibe,
&c.”

The brave who ne'er had aimed a dart in vain;
On dark-brown *heathy* mountain sides were slain.

Ossian's Gleo na laoc.

(9) On it was kept the calendar for kindling
fires, and offering sacrifice to the God Crom.

(10) Of this oir-neanaioh were made reeds
for wind-instruments. Hence orgain, an organ.

(11) So called from its foliage, which is abun-
dant. It now goes by the name crlleam maol.

(12) A decoction of the bark or berries of this
tree, occasionally given to the female dogs of
chace, prevented their periodical attachment to
the male, hence of great utility to hunters. It
is now known by the name of caora con.

(13) The berries of this tree were used as an
antidote for the incubus or nightmare.

FINIS.

ERRATA.

Page.	Line.	
15	25	for α μδῖν, read αμ δῖν.
20	3	for α ηἑᾷδιαν, read α ηἑᾷδιαν.
20	4	for εᾷδιαν, read ἑᾷδιαν.
22	19	for αν, read να.
23	2	for ιδ, read ἰδ.
24	2	for <i>retains natural</i> , read <i>retains its natural</i> .
24	5	for γῖλ, read γῖλ.
24	31	dele να.
25	4	for να, read αν.
25	8	for υᾷνα, read υᾷ να.
36	1	lengthways, for <i>and</i> , read αν.
43	23	for δαν, read δον.
45	10	for <i>Mac.</i> read <i>Masc.</i>
55	21	for <i>of thy</i> , read <i>of his</i> .
57	20	for δειγ, read δειγα.
58	2, 4, and 7,	for δειγ, read δειγα.
58	12, 16, 18, and 22,	for μοιγε, read μόγα.
58	25	for όιγε, read όγα.
59	4, 6, and 9,	for όιγε, read όγα.
61	13	for <i>Adverbs</i> , read <i>Prepositions</i> .
64	3	for <i>largerst</i> , read <i>largest</i> .
75	last but one,	for τεαμcoll, read τεαμpoll.
76	10	for ηοα, read ηοα.
81	18	for <i>the vowel</i> , read <i>a vowel</i> .
91	3	for τu read τα.
100	22	for γειλπim, read γειλπιδ.
100	23	for mealpam, read mealπαδ.
110	3	of the note, for mealay, read mealay.
110	4	of do. for mealamaη, read mealameη.
124	6	for <i>we are</i> , read <i>we were</i> .
128	5	from bottom, for δἑανυα, read δἑαντα.
140	20	from top, for τᾱngeay, read τᾱmγ.

Page.	Line.	
144	17	for εἰς τοῦ, read εἰς τοῦ.
144	19	for εἰς τῆς, read εἰς τῆς.
144	24	for εἰς τῆς, read εἰς τῆς.
145	4	for εἰς τῆς, read εἰς τῆς.
146	7	for ἐναρκαδ, read ἐναρκαδ.
146	10	for ἐν τῆς, read ἐν τῆς,
149	7	for εἰς τῆς, <i>I say</i> , read εἰς τῆς, <i>I give</i> .
151	10	for <i>if he gives</i> , read <i>if he would give</i> .
153	19	for ἐναρκαδ γι, read ἐναρκαδ γι.
160	14	for τῆς, read τῆς.
181	19	for αἰς τῆς, read αἰς τῆς.
194		last but one, for λυῖς δῆς, read ἀγαλ λυῖς δῆς.

~~2/15~~ 2/15

✓ 2/15

O'Brien, Paul

A practical grammar of the Irish language

Dublin 1809

Bamberg, Staatsbibliothek -- Phil.o.441-a
urn:nbn:de:bvb:12-bsb11762699-3